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Crop Production

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1959

Corn is estimated at a record 4,382 million bushels, 5 percent more than forecast on August 1, 15 percent more than last year, and 35 percent more than the 10-year average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,116 million bushels, 24 percent less than last year but 4 percent more than average.

Oats production, at 1,075 million bushels, is 3 percent more than August 1, 24 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 566 million bushels, 11 percent more than August 1, 8 percent less than last year but more than 2½ times the average.

Soybeans For Beans are estimated at 533 million bushels, about the same as a month earlier, 7 percent less than last year's crop, but more than 1½ times the 10-year average.

Peanut production is estimated at 1,710 million pounds, 7 percent less than last year but 4 percent more than average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 170 million cwt., about the same as the season's first forecast on August 1, 7 percent less than last year, but 11 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 118 million bushels, 7 percent less than last year but 9 percent more than average.

Peach production at 72 million bushels is 2 percent more than last year and 18 percent more than average.

Egg production estimated at 4,731 million eggs for August is 1 percent above last year and 15 percent more than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (9-59) — Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated Sept. 1, 1959 1/	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated Aug. 1, 1959	Indicated Sept. 1, 1959 1/
Corn, all	bu.	40.6	51.7	51.9	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,173,470	4,381,772
Wheat, all	"	18.0	27.3	21.0	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,118,960	1,116,405
Winter	"	19.2	28.4	22.4	814,784	1,179,924	909,333	909,333
All spring	"	15.1	23.5	16.3	260,606	282,294	209,627	207,072
Durum	"	12.2	23.8	16.1	29,439	22,077	20,858	20,454
Other spring	"	15.4	23.4	16.4	231,167	260,217	188,769	186,618
Oats	"	34.9	44.7	37.3	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,048,533	1,075,378
Barley	"	27.5	31.6	27.1	318,301	470,449	406,857	408,442
Rye	"	13.2	18.2	14.8	22,534	32,485	20,996	20,996
Flaxseed	"	8.5	10.3	7.0	39,700	39,543	23,231	23,756
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/2,579	2/3,309	2/3,257	47,747	47,015	52,090	51,603
Sorghum grain	bu.	20.8	36.7	35.4	213,109	614,845	508,394	565,629
Cotton	bale	2/ 329	2/ 466	2/ 470	14,046	11,512	14,815	14,678
Hay, all	ton	1.45	1.67	1.56	107,134	121,924	109,339	111,185
Hay, wild	"	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,893	8,946
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.16	50,542	67,134	61,574	62,213
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.42	1.57	1.51	25,980	24,441	21,632	22,524
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.05	1.28	1.12	5,593	6,017	4,688	4,767
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/1,113	2/1,186	2/1,246	16,804	18,981	18,535	19,088
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/1,145	2/1,219	2/1,450	3,193	2,475	4,101	4,191
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.0	24.2	24.2	326,020	574,413	531,439	532,669
Peanuts 4/	lb.	902	1,205	1,143	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,726,995	1,710,300
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874	3,874
Early spring	"	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311	3,311
Late spring	"	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553	22,553
Early summer	"	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,633	13,806
Late summer	"	158.5	186.7	186.3	33,052	34,308	33,664	33,705
Fall	"	168.9	195.9	185.4	152,561	182,936	168,957	169,648
Total	"	155.8	181.1	176.8	229,829	265,729	245,992	246,897
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	55.5	65.5	65.7	19,516	17,434	17,852	17,974
Tobacco	lb.	1,349	1,611	1,606	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,863,801	1,857,863
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.4	24.3	26.3	6,942	6,681	8,048	8,316
Sugar beets	"	15.7	17.1	18.0	12,070	15,183	16,075	16,305
Broomcorn	"	2/ 260	2/ 343	2/ 360	34	33	31	32
Hops	lb.	1,490	1,449	1,608	48,478	48,407	52,641	53,385
Pasture	pct.	6/73	6/ 86	6/ 78	---	---	---	---

1/Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Averages 1949-57. 6/Condition September 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated Aug. 1, 1959	Indicated Sept. 1, 1959 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 108,728	2/ 126,610	118,707	118,274
Peaches	"	2/ 61,483	2/ 71,069	72,639	72,356
Pears	"	2/ 29,590	2/ 28,890	32,277	31,308
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,889	3,026	3,129	3,082
Cherries	"	2/ 224	192	219	219
Apricots	"	2/ 209	2/ 108	230	230
Cranberries	bbl.	979	1,166	---	1,264
Pecans	lb.	150,521	174,750	138,200	132,300

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1948-57	1957	1958	1959
Oranges	pct.	72	66	67	69
Grapefruit	"	57	67	62	67
Lemons	"	74	64	76	73

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
July	11,365	11,450	11,224	4,448	4,892	4,938
August	10,451	10,487	10,335	4,130	4,693	4,731
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	84,474	88,029	87,242	40,908	41,156	42,752

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	1959 percent of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	80,228	73,470	84,387	114.9
Wheat, all	60,601	53,577	53,217	99.3
Winter	42,874	41,539	40,552	97.6
All spring	17,727	12,038	12,665	105.2
Durum	2,342	929	1,271	136.8
Other spring	15,385	11,109	11,394	102.6
Oats	37,431	31,826	28,823	90.6
Barley	11,513	14,876	15,089	101.4
Rye	1,705	1,784	1,417	79.4
Flaxseed	4,698	3,853	3,385	87.9
Sorghum grain	9,784	16,761	15,965	95.3
Rice	1,874	1,421	1,584	111.5
Cotton	21,076	11,849	14,991	126.5
Hay, all	74,081	73,033	70,991	97.2
Hay, wild	13,558	11,636	11,870	102.0
Hay, alfalfa	23,397	29,801	28,776	96.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	18,341	15,560	14,919	95.9
Hay, lespedeza	5,259	4,700	4,239	90.2
Beans, dry edible	1,521	1,600	1,532	95.8
Peas, dry field	281	203	289	142.4
Soybeans for beans	15,498	23,752	21,968	92.5
Peanuts 2/	1,873	1,523	1,496	98.2
Potatoes 3/				
Winter	26	34	26	76.2
Early spring	25	31	26	82.7
Late spring	185	166	138	83.0
Early summer	129	117	111	94.4
Late summer	211	184	181	98.4
Fall	905	934	915	98.0
Total	1,481	1,467	1,397	95.2
Sweetpotatoes 3/	353	266	274	102.9
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,157	107.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	275	316	115.1
Sugar beets	769	889	906	101.9
Broomcorn	257	191	176	91.8
Hops	33	33	33	99.4

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.
3/ Average 1949-57.

APPROVED:

Ezra T. Benson

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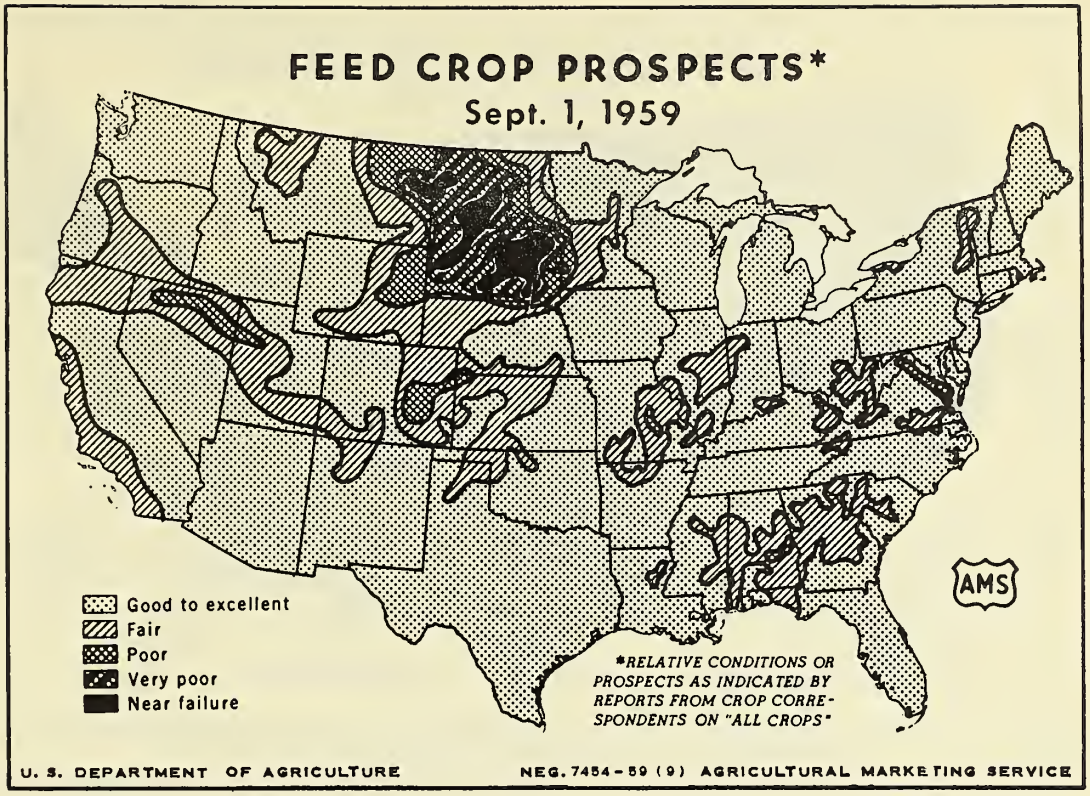
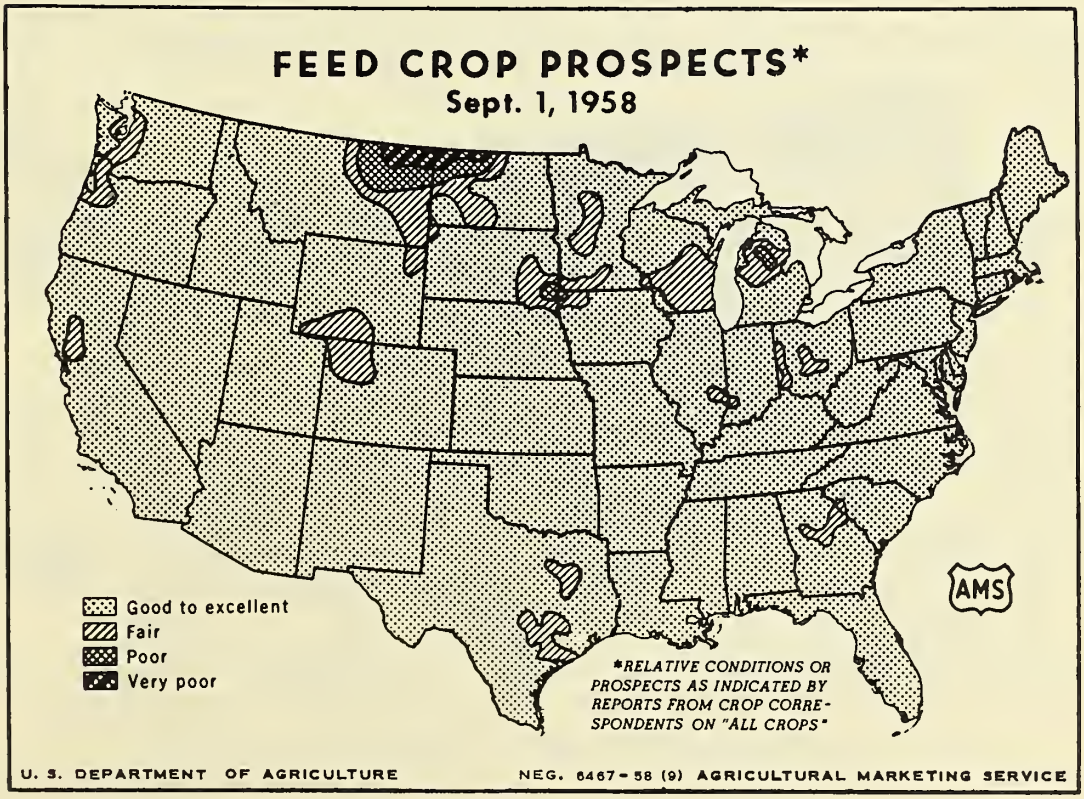

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*
Sept. 1, 1959
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7454-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


FEED CROP PROSPECTS*
Sept. 1, 1958
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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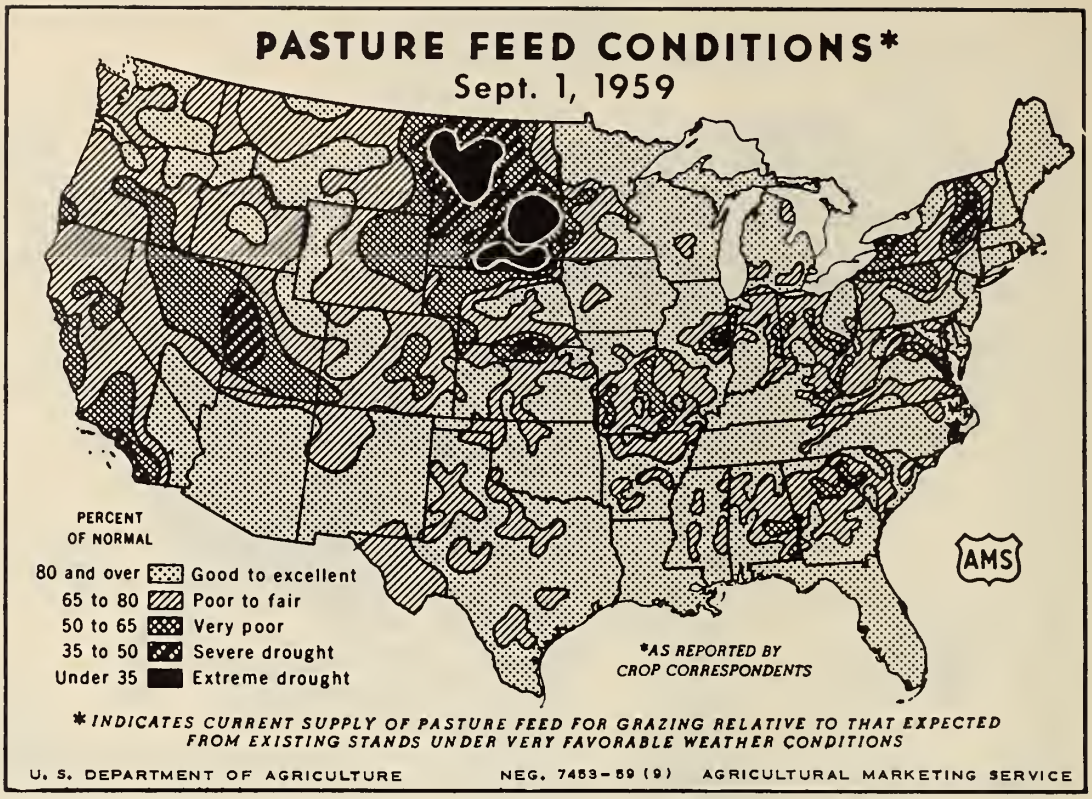
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Sept. 1, 1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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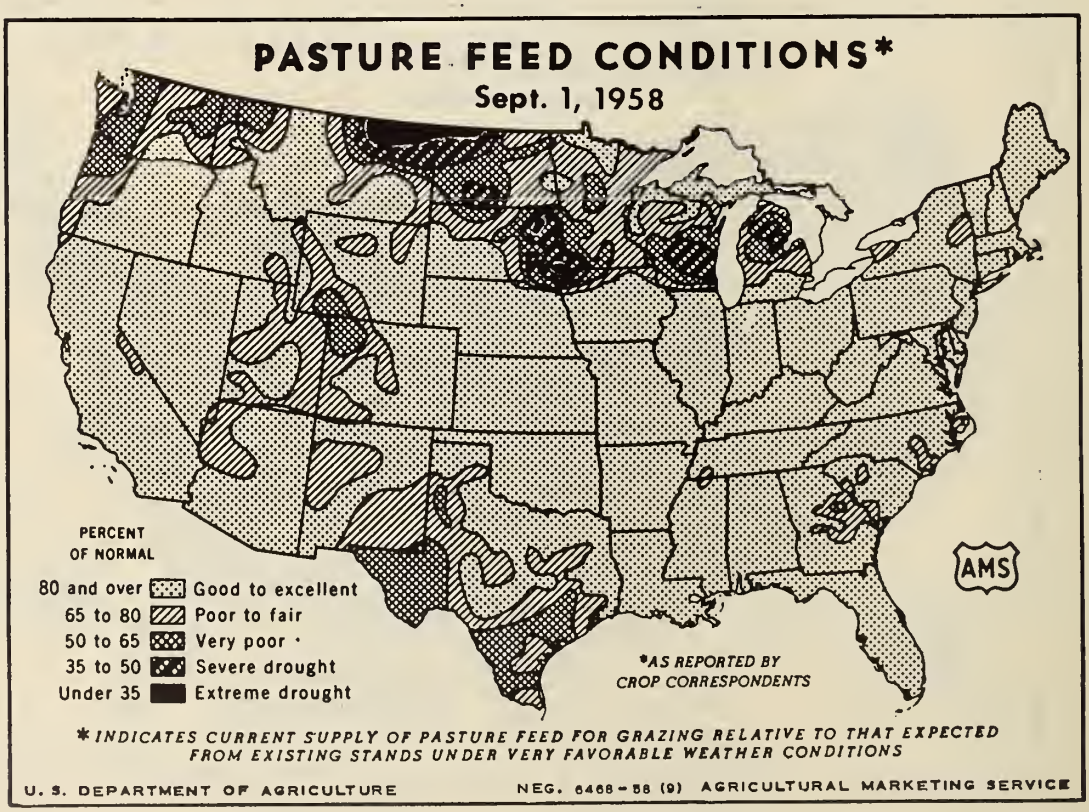
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6468-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1959

Total crop production just under last year's astounding record now seems likely, given successful harvest of fall maturing crops. Late season crops developed rapidly during August heat and virtually all are expected to mature by average frost dates. Lack of moisture threatened many localities during August, but most sections were favored by timely showers.

The production index for all crops based on September 1 estimates edged upward from the August level to 117, only 1 point below the record of 1958. Feed grains and sugar crops pushed further above last year's peak, and cotton, although declining slightly during August, is still sharply above the relatively low level of 1958. The oil crops index showed no change during August but is substantially below last year, reflecting the decreased soybean acreage. Hay crops improved during August as showers improved prospects of late cuttings and caused only temporary harvest delays. The food grain group and tobacco showed no change during the month, and vegetables registered a slight decline.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops advanced 2 points during August to 134, second only to last year's record of 143. Corn, cotton, sugar beets, sugarcane, dry peas, and dry beans are setting new peaks in yield per acre, and soybeans yields equal the 1958 record.

Total feed grain tonnage now seems likely to push well above the high point reached last year. The prospective corn crop surpasses last year's record by 15 percent. Favorable August weather spurred yields to a new high on the largest acreage in the last decade. Sorghum grain prospects also brightened considerably during August. Oats production was moderately above the August forecast as outturns in the western Corn Belt and most western States exceeded earlier expectations; barley showed a slight increase.

Spring wheat showed a further decline of 1 percent during August, with lowered production of both durum and other spring varieties. Cotton prospects declined slightly, but a record yield is still in prospect on

an acreage nearly a fourth larger than last year. A soybean crop 7 percent below 1958 reflects the lower acreage as the yield equals last year's record level. Dry bean prospects moved to a record yield as improved prospects in Michigan, the largest producing State, offset lowered outlook in some other sections. Peanuts, rice, and tobacco production declined slightly during August, but hays, flaxseed, sugar crops, and broomcorn showed modest improvement.

Prolonged periods of searing heat over most areas east of the Rocky Mountains sapped moisture from topsoils and pushed growing crops rapidly toward maturity. Scattered local showers during August were persistent enough to maintain generally good growing conditions, although numerous communities did suffer, at times, from a shortage of moisture. Light rainfall in the Northern Great Plains furnished only temporary and inadequate relief to the dry conditions plaguing the area all season. Cooler than normal temperatures in the Pacific Northwest were favorable for filling late small grains.

Small grain harvest continued to roll along rapidly during August in most areas, but parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and Western Great Lakes region suffered extensive wet-weather delays. By September 1, only remnant winter wheat fields remained in the latest areas, and spring-sown small grain harvest was virtually finished except in the most northern States and higher western elevations. Heavy rains in northwestern Minnesota during much of August kept combines idle and a fourth to two-fifths of the spring small grains were still in the fields on September 1, with some beginning to sprout in the swath. Oats, barley, and spring wheat harvest in Montana and North Dakota was at or past the three-fourth mark. Flax harvest was just starting in northwestern Minnesota, the North Dakota acreage was about two-fifths combined, and harvest was virtually complete in areas to the south. Frequent August showers in Louisiana and Texas retarded rice harvest, with some damage to mature fields. Main rice harvest in Arkansas and California is expected about mid-September.

A hot, humid August in the Corn Belt advanced corn rapidly toward maturity and development is generally ahead of recent years. Showers throughout the Corn Belt boosted prospects, although rain came too late in Minnesota to maintain earlier expectations on the major portion of the acreage. Some late corn in the Southeast suffered from lack of moisture, but ample July rains had assured satisfactory development for the bulk of the crop. Practically all corn is near maturity in Georgia and Alabama, with harvest underway in late August. The Texas crop is a third harvested and limited picking had started in Arkansas.

Soybeans and sorghum developed rapidly during the hot August days. Soybean leaves were yellowing on a fourth or more of the acreage in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, and earliest fields were turning color and shedding leaves in Iowa. A few early fields were cut in southern Illinois in late August, but volume harvest is not expected until about mid-September. Sorghum grain harvest was nearly over in southern and eastern Texas and active on the low Texas Plains and in southwestern Oklahoma.

Early sorghums were turning on the High Plains of Texas and most eastern Kansas fields were well colored.

Dry bean harvest in late August was active in Michigan, expanding in California and beginning in the northwestern area. Tobacco harvest in the most southern areas was finished and burley harvest was active in Kentucky and Tennessee, with hot damp weather causing some difficulty in curing. Peanut harvest was active in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida in late August, with nearly a third of the crop threshed in Georgia by September 1. South Texas peanut harvest was over half finished, but vines were pegging in North Central Texas with additional rain needed for development.

Maps on pages 5 and 6 illustrate the pasture and feed supply to support livestock production during the fall and winter months. In the Northern Great Plains, where moisture has been short all season, pastures and ranges were furnishing little or no feed by September 1, and late hay harvest was extremely light. Stubble fields and drought stricken corn and sorghums were being used to supplement the burned out pastures. Ranges were dry in California, but hope still persisted for improvement by fall rains and a large hay crop was stored. August rains improved range grasses in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Western Colorado, and Texas grass was the best since the early 1940's. Forage grasses were exceptionally good on September 1 in the western Great Lakes region and the lower Mississippi Valley area, but in the Central Plains, Ohio River Valley and Atlantic Coastal areas pastures were well below the unusually lush conditions of a year ago.

Winter wheat seeding for the 1960 harvest had started on the High Plains of Texas, the Oklahoma Panhandle, and southeastern Colorado, with some fields up to a stand on September 1. Seedbeds in most of Kansas are prepared, and a little was seeded in the western part following late August rains. Limited planting has started northward from Kansas, but most growers are awaiting more favorable moisture for germination. Moisture is sufficient for germination in most of Washington and Idaho, but short in much of Oregon. Fall seeding for winter grazing started in the Southeast in late August.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 2 percent above 1958 and 6 percent above average. All fruits remaining for harvest showed some decline in prospects during August, as many fruit areas experienced exceptionally hot weather. Above average production is in prospect for all deciduous fruits except sweet cherries and prunes, and only apples and sweet cherries are expected to fall below the 1958 volume. Total tonnage of nut crops dropped 5 percent during August. Almonds were unchanged, but smaller crops of pecans, walnuts, and filberts are now in prospect. The almond crop is record large and filbert production is above last year and average. The walnut and pecan crops are below both last year and average. The 1959-60 citrus crops continued to develop well during August. The condition of oranges and grapefruit on September 1 was higher than in 1958, but lemon condition was below a year earlier.

Production of fall vegetable crops, usually accounting for about four-fifths of the total fall fresh vegetable supply, is expected to be 12 percent below last year. Cabbage, carrots, and lettuce show marked decreases and smaller amounts of tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, snap beans, and spinach are also in prospect. Green pea, and cucumber production is expected to be a little higher than in 1958. Unusually warm humid weather the last half of August for most areas east of the Rocky Mountains reduced effectiveness of insect and disease control which lowered quality of some vegetables. Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 8 important crops, usually accounting for over 90 percent of the total processed tonnage, is expected to be 4 percent less than last year, but 14 percent above average. Fall potato prospects improved slightly during August, and production is forecast at 7 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop.

August egg production was 1 percent above a year earlier as record rates per layer more than offset a 1 percent decrease in layer number. Production was above August 1958 in the South and West, but lower than a year ago in the North Central and Northeast. Potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, were 5 percent below a year ago. Milk production during August was 1 percent below both August 1958 and the monthly average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OR CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-59 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables 2/	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958 3/	118	134	125	117	106	124	81	87	181
1959 4/	117	142	113	92	103	133	103	92	161

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown. 2/ Excludes farm gardens. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at a record of 4,382 million bushels, up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast, 15 percent above the previous record last year and 35 percent above average. Declines during the month in Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, Texas, Arkansas, and some of the far western States were far more than offset by improvements in most other States. The indicated yield per acre of 51.9 bushles is an all-time record high, but only slightly above the previous record last year. The Dakotas and Montana are the only States with below average yields this year.

The stage of development of the corn crop this year in all areas is sufficiently advanced that very little loss is expected from frost damage.

More than nine-tenths of the crop should be safe by normal frost dates and if frosts hold off for a week past normal dates, virtually all of the crop will be safe. Should widespread frost occur a week ahead of normal, there would be some soft corn in northern States but total production would be effected only slightly.

Production in the Corn Belt is estimated at 3,546 million bushels, 19 percent more than last year and 5 percent more than last month. With continued favorable weather in August, record yields are expected in Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas are second only to last year. Illinois had almost ideal growing conditions during August and made up for the loss from dry weather in July in central and southern Illinois. Iowa weather was hot and dry the last half of August, but prospects continued to improve since the crop was near maturity and had reserves of soil moisture. Minnesota received abundant rains after the first week in August, but these came too late to maintain development of most of the corn crop and yield prospects declined 4 bushels per acre. The yield is below last year, but production is indicated 18 percent above last year. The Dakotas continued dry in August and prospects in North Dakota declined further during the month.

In the Atlantic regions, the only State with a lower yield than indicated a month earlier was New York, where the most important corn district (West Central) suffered from dry weather in August. A few other areas in the eastern States were too dry in August and some areas were flooded, but as a whole growing conditions were excellent. In the South, slight declines in Texas and Arkansas were more than offset by improvements in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. In the West, better prospects in Colorado and New Mexico more than offset declines in Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, and California. In the southern and southwestern States, harvest was underway by September 1.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,116 million bushels, 24 percent less than the record 1958 production, but 4 percent larger than average. The change from a month ago reflects a decrease of more than 2 million bushels of other spring wheat and a decrease of less than a half million bushels of durum. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 909 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 21.0 bushels is the third highest of record and compares with 27.3 bushels in 1958 and the average of 18.0 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat declined slightly during August as losses in North Dakota and Montana failed to be offset by improvement in Idaho and Washington. A crop of 187 million bushels would be more than a fourth less than last year and a fifth less than average. The indicated yield of 16.4 bushels per acre harvested is well below last years record 23.4 bushels, but slightly above the 15.4 bushel average yield.

Harvest of spring wheat was nearing completion by the end of August with only minor acreages remaining along the Canadian Border, at higher mountain elevations and in the rain hampered Red River Valley. Production prospects declined during August in North Dakota and Montana as above normal temperatures and short soil moisture supplies prevented

the crop from reaching its yield potential. Idaho and Washington prospects improved rather sharply as moderate temperatures and timely rains favored the late development of spring wheat.

DURUM WHEAT: A durum wheat crop of 20.5 million bushels was moving out of the field by late August as rapidly as weather permitted. Production prospects showed minor losses during August as wet, damp weather conditions delayed harvest. The final outturn is expected to run 1.6 million bushels less than last year and nearly 9 million bushels below average. Indicated yield of 16.1 bushels falls sharply below last year's 23.8, but is above the 12.2 bushel average.

The North Dakota crop reached maturity during August with above normal temperatures pushing the crop to an early maturity that reduced yields. Harvest progressed rapidly until wet, damp weather conditions "set-in" toward the end of August and slowed combining operations. The bulk of the acreage has been harvested outside the main durum triangle and much of the acreage in the heart of the durum area has been cut or swathed. Harvest operations in South Dakota were nearly complete by the end of August, but Minnesota had only about three-fourths of its acreage combined. Continued rains in the Northwest corner of Minnesota prevented field harvesting with some grain in the swath beginning to sprout. Grain harvested prior to the rains was of good quality.

OATS: The 1959 oats crop is estimated at 1,075 million bushels, about 24 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. The 3 percent increase in production over the August estimate is due to improved outturn in the important North Central Region, and in the West, where yields of late oats turned out better than expected earlier.

Production in the 12 North Central States is placed at 853 million bushels compared with 1,163 million last year and the 10-year average of 1,078,000 bushels. These States produce about four-fifths of the Nation's total and on the average have produced more than this year's total crop. Yields per acre in these States were below last year's record highs, but were above average in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. Combining was mostly completed by mid-August except in northern counties of Minnesota and North Dakota where August rains interfered with harvest. Illinois suffered some loss of yield from green bugs and yellow dwarf disease and the Wisconsin crop was affected by red leaf virus. In South Dakota dry weather before the crop headed resulted in low yields and heavy abandonment in the central part of the State. Rapid maturity of the crop in Ohio due to hot, dry weather resulted in light test weights.

Hot dry weather during August was favorable for completion of harvest in the North Atlantic States except in northern Maine where rains delayed combining. Some fields became overripe in New Jersey and Maryland due to wet weather at harvest time and there was some loss from shattering. In Pennsylvania dry weather hurt the early crop, but helped the later acreage. In the Western States, production prospects were generally brighter than on August 1, except in Montana and Washington. Harvest in the Southern States was completed before August 1 with above average yields indicated for all States.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is estimated at 533 million bushels. This is slightly higher than forecast last month but is 7 percent less than last year's record production of 574 million bushels. Although the indicated production is well below last year, it is still the second highest of record and is nearly two-thirds above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 24.2 bushels per acre equals the record yield of last year and is 3.2 bushels above average.

The crop made rapid progress during August. Temperatures were generally above average which tended to hasten maturity. Rainfall was rather variable. Most areas received enough moisture to promote good growth although a few areas were dry and in others local floods caused some damage. Soybeans are farther advanced than usual in most producing States and a considerable acreage was nearing maturity by September 1. A few early fields were harvested in late August. With favorable weather harvest should progress rapidly during the last half of September.

In the heavy producing North Central States overall prospects changed little from a month ago. Record and near record yields are prevalent, but there is a wide variation within States. Dry weather caused considerable damage in some localities. Ohio prospects improved slightly during August and a record yield is indicated. The crop is earlier than usual and by August 28 about a third of the acreage was either yellow or beginning to yellow. Indiana also expects an excellent crop with the yield equalling the record of last year. In Illinois, the leading soybean State, prospects improved during the month. Most areas of the State had ample moisture during August and with above normal temperatures the crop advanced rapidly toward maturity -- several days ahead of last year. Prospects in Minnesota were unchanged from a month ago, however, yields are very spotty depending on the amount of rainfall received with some soybeans hurt by drought. In Iowa, the season has been favorable. The crop is well advanced with a few fields beginning to turn color and shed leaves by September 1. Missouri indicates no change from a month ago. The crop is good except in the Northeastern part of the State where drought reduced yields. In a few localities in the Northern part of the State, floods caused some damage.

In the South Atlantic area, increases over last month in Delaware, Maryland and Georgia were nearly offset by a reduction in Virginia, where dry weather and insects caused some damage. In the South Central area, all producing States, except Arkansas, showed either no change or indicated an increase in yields from a month ago. Arkansas, the largest producer of the area, still expects a good crop, however, there has been a decline from the record yield prospects of August 1. Dry weather damaged the crop especially in the Northeastern part of the State, where soybeans are heavily concentrated. Despite the reduction in yields from last month, the Arkansas production estimate would still be the highest of record -- more than 53 million bushels.

BARLEY: The 1959 barley crop is estimated at 408.4 million bushels, 13 percent smaller than the 1958 crop, but 28 percent larger than average. The yield per acre is indicated at 27.1 bushels compared with 31.6 bushels last year and the average of 27.5 bushels.

The slight improvement in prospects since August 1 was mostly due to improved moisture conditions during early August in Michigan, the Dakotas, and the Western States, where the later portion of the crop was still to be harvested. Favorable harvesting weather improved yields in New York. In northern Minnesota frequent rains during August delayed harvest and caused some damage to the late crop. About a fourth of the State's crop was still unthreshed on September 1. Harvest is practically complete in North Dakota, Utah, and Washington except for a few late fields.

Quality of the early portion of the crop was generally good, although excessive heat during July and August in North Dakota and Oregon caused some damage. North Dakota, the most important barley State, produced a crop of 75.3 million bushels--31 percent less than last year, but 33 percent above average. In California, the second largest producing State, yields were quite variable on non-irrigated land due to lack of rainfall during the winter and spring, but yields of irrigated barley were excellent. The crop as a whole yielded better than average and quality was good. California production is estimated at 69.2 million bushels, 3 percent above last year and 14 percent above average.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 51.6 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is slightly smaller than the August 1 forecast, but almost 10 percent above last year's crop and 8 percent above average. The yield per acre of 3,257 pounds is 52 pounds below the record yield last year, but more than a fourth above average. During August, prospective yields improved in Missouri, were unchanged in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana but were reduced in Texas and California.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.3 million bags last year. Record high yields are expected in Arkansas and Missouri and record-equaling or near-record yields are expected in other Southern States.

Heavy rains and winds caused considerable lodging in the Southern area and slowed harvest in Louisiana and Texas. However, weather cleared during the first week of September and allowed combining to progress at a fast rate in these two States. Harvest was beginning in Mississippi but heavy volume was not expected until mid-September. Combining was beginning on a limited scale in Arkansas and should pick up momentum rapidly beginning about September 10.

In California, expected production is 11.6 million bags compared with 11.7 million bags last year. The indicated yield of 4,100 pounds per acre is below the August 1 estimate and well below the record yield last year. Most fields have headed out and water has been removed from some of the early varieties. Harvest is expected to start around mid-September.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The sorghum grain crop is forecast at 565,629,000 bushels, up 11 percent from the August 1 forecast, but 8 percent below the record large 1958 production. The 1959 crop is more than 2½ times the 1948-57 average. In reeent years farmers in the sorghum belt from Texas to Nebraska and eastern Colorado sharply increased their plantings and also their yields per acre with hybrid seed and more irrigation. The three States of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, as usual, are producing the bulk (81 percent) of the sorghum grain crop.

Acreage for grain harvest is placed at 15,965,000, down 5 percent from 1958, but 63 percent above average. Most of the decrease from last year is in Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa. The 1959 forecast of 35.4 bushels per acre is down 1.3 bushels from the 1958 record, but above the average by 14.6 bushels.

The Texas crop is a record, slightly above last year. Most of the excellent sorghum crop in the eastern half of Texas is "in the bin". Combining is in full swing in North Central Texas and the Low Plains. Early fields have been harvested in the southern High Plains, but late sorghums in this area deteriorated during August due to lack of rain. In the northern High Plains, sorghums have headed and August rains boosted prospects.

Kansas has prospects for a record yield. Favorable growing weather, an increase in acreage seeded to hybrids and a higher proportion of the harvest from irrigated acres are contributing factors. In Nebraska the yield is 4.5 bushels below last year. Excellent yields are in prospect on the irrigated acreage, but the dryland crop yield is not as high as in 1958. For Oklahoma, both production and per acre yields are about the same as last year. During August Missouri, Iowa, and South Dakota crop prospects improved, but production is indicated sharply below 1958 due to fewer acres planted. The Colorado crop is about 13 percent below last year - both acreas and yields are down. Yield prospects are good on the irrigated acres, but non-irrigated yield prospects vary considerably due to the spotted nature of summer rains. In California, conditions continue favorable for a record large crop.

DRY BEANS: September 1 prospects indicate a dry bean crop of 19.1 million bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), an increase of 3 percent from August 1. This is also a slight increase from last year and about 14 percent above average. The larger production is due to the highest indicated yield of record, as total acreage is down from last year. The yield of 1,246 pounds per acre compares with 1,186 pounds last year and the average of 1,113 pounds per acre (cleaned basis). The previous record was 1,210 pounds per acre in 1956.

In the Northeast bean area, prospects improved due to the increase in Michigan which was partially offset by a decrease in New York. Maine remained unchanged. The reduction in New York was largely due to a lack of soil moisture in some areas and hot weather which was unfavorable for pod setting. Favorable weather conditions have given a boost to Michigan beans and a record crop is expected. In the Northwest bean area prospects declined slightly during August with reductions in Idaho and

Washington partially offset by increases in Montana and Wyoming. Nebraska remained unchanged. The reduction in Idaho was largely due to high temperatures when the bulk of the beans were in bloom which reduced pod setting and filling of pods.

The Southwest (Pinto) area indicates an increase over last month, but production is expected to be about 14 percent below last year. Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah each report increases from last month, while Arizona remains unchanged. In Colorado, irrigated beans are turning out better than expected earlier, especially in northern Colorado. California "all" dry beans prospects are higher than a month ago. Production prospects for Large and Baby Limas are down from last month, while an increase is indicated for "other" beans. A record high yield is expected for the "other" dry bean group. Acreage shifts to more high yielding Small Whites and the large acreage of Blackeye, Red Kidney, and miscellaneous varieties, which are in good shape, holds the average for all varieties to the high level.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 4.2 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is 2 percent above a month ago, 69 percent more than last year and 31 percent above average. The relatively large crop, the second highest since 1947, is the result of increased acreage over last year and the highest yield of record--1,450 pounds per acre. This compares with 1,219 pounds last year and the average of 1,145 pounds per acre.

Harvest of the large crop of dry peas is nearly complete in the main producing areas. Yields have been good in both Idaho and Washington, although some peas were hurt by hot weather during July in North Idaho. The crop in Washington turned out better than expected earlier, with growing and harvesting weather favorable for a high yielding crop of excellent quality. The smaller producing States reported the same or higher yields than indicated a month ago.

PEANUTS: Based on conditions about September 1 the production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,710 million pounds, about one percent below the August 1 forecast. A decline in prospective production for Virginia and Texas was partially offset by higher production estimates for South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and New Mexico.

In the Virginia-Carolina area hot dry weather in August following the earlier wet weather caused vines to shed leaves in some areas. Insect infestation in Virginia, mainly rootworms and corn ear worms, coupled with the dry weather decreased prospects there, and the yield of 2,000 pounds per acre is 100 pounds below that estimated a month ago. Late August rains alleviated dry conditions over much of the area and the crop was in generally good condition going into September.

Showery weather throughout most of the month in the Southeastern area, although hampering harvest of Spanish peanuts, provided the needed moisture for final development of the Runner crop. Prospects improved in all States in this area except Alabama where the estimated yield remains the same as a month ago.

The crop in the Southwestern area went into August with a heavy vine growth and the hot dry weather in August rapidly depleted the available moisture causing most sections to need rain toward the end of the month. This need was supplied by fairly good rains over most of Central and North Texas and Oklahoma at month's end and the additional moisture should insure a fairly good crop for most of the area. However, late planted peanuts, particularly in Central Texas, will still need additional rain. Harvest of the early crop south of San Antonio is about complete.

HAY: Production of hay of all kinds this year is forecast at 111.2 million tons--9 percent less than last year but 4 percent above average. Growing conditions were generally favorable during August over the Nation except for some dry areas, especially in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Indiana and Nebraska. Production prospects in all regions improved during the month. The only States which showed declines were Indiana, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Washington. Hay yields were below average in the Dakotas, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. August weather was too wet in a few areas for harvesting and baling, but in most areas the weather was generally favorable for harvest.

Hay production from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 62.2 million tons, 7 percent below last year but 23 percent above average. All regions were down from last year but considerably above average. The important North Central region, which accounts for about three-fifths of the Nation's total alfalfa hay is down 9 percent from last year.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are indicated at 22.5 million tons, 8 percent below 1958 and 13 percent below average. During August, production prospects improved nearly 900,000 tons. Two-thirds of the increase was in the North Central States, the most important clover-timothy producing region.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.8 million tons, 21 percent below last year and 15 percent below average. Wild hay is estimated at 8.9 million tons, 15 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average.

FLAXSEED: Production is forecast at 23.8 million bushels, slightly above the August 1 forecast, but more than a third below last year and average. The estimated yield of 7.0 bushels per acre is well below average and sharply below last year.

North Dakota flax was hurt by the hot weather in July and August. The late crop, like much of the early and intermediate, was hurt by extremely hot temperatures at blossom time. This, along with limited soil moisture, resulted in poor branching that gave low yields. Ample moisture during August improved the crop in northwest Minnesota and yields in South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin were improved by favorable weather but were still well below last year.

By early September, harvesting was well advanced in all areas. North Dakota reported combining about two-fifths completed and a little less than one-fifth in the swath. Harvest in South Dakota was complete

except for a few late fields. Harvest in Minnesota ranged from almost complete in the southwest quarter to only a few fields harvested in the northwest.

BROOMCORN: August weather was favorable in Colorado and New Mexico and prospects there improved 600 and 200 tons, respectively. In all other States production prospects remain the same as a month ago. For the United States production is estimated at 31,600 tons, compared with 32,700 tons in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 33,600 tons. Yield per acre is indicated at 360 pounds, 17 pounds more than in 1958 and 100 pounds above average.

In Illinois, the quality and yield of this year's crop is good with most of the acreage expected to be cut by mid-September. Rainfall in southwest Kansas has been above average and the crop is making good progress. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Lindsay, Oklahoma area during August with about 90 percent of the crop hauled from the field by September 1. While quality varies somewhat, it is generally good. About one-fifth of the crop was harvested during August in west-central Oklahoma and few early fields in the Panhandle were about ready for pulling at the end of the month. In west central counties soil moisture was on the dry side in late August, but was more favorable in the Panhandle.

In Texas, harvest was completed in all areas in early August except for scattered production in the northwest. Movement has been active from south Texas, but very light from the Lockhart, Lampasas, and northwest areas. The Colorado crop has been favored with unusually good and well-timed rains. The crop is early with some harvest underway in late August. Quality of this year's crop is expected to be the best in several years. In New Mexico, harvest of irrigated broomcorn is in progress. August rainfall was adequate and dryland prospects are very favorable.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 53,385,000 pounds, 10 percent greater than both last year and average. Prospective production is up somewhat over last month as the result of continued improvement in the yield outlook in Washington. Harvest of the 1959 crop Early Clusters started about August 24 in most of Washington, and possibly 20 percent of the acreage will be picked by September 10. The pick should be very clean this year. Vines are generally lighter than last year and have less foliage. In general a good crop of Late Clusters is in prospect. Harvest of Early Clusters in Idaho, which got underway about August 22, was expected to be finished by September 7 when harvest of Late Clusters should begin. In both Oregon and California hops have done well and harvest is well under way.

APPLES: The Nation's commercial apple crop is estimated from September 1 conditions at 118,274,000 bushels, 7 percent below last year, but 9 percent above average. Compared with a month ago relatively small declines in Washington, Oregon, Virginia and scattered other States a little more than offset small increases in Michigan, part of New England, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Regional prospects, as of September 1, were: Eastern, 58,570,000 bushels, 1 percent above last year and 21 percent above average; Central,

22,939,000 bushels, virtually the same as 1958 and 17 percent above average; Western, 36,765,000 bushels, 19 percent below last year and 10 percent below average. In most of the Eastern apple States and in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio warm weather hastened maturity, but retarded coloring.

August weather was moderately favorable for the New England crop, although Rhode Island suffered from hail on August 29. Fruit has sized well in the Hudson Valley area of New York. In the Lake Ontario area sizes are better in the eastern section than in the western. Harvest of most varieties in New York is expected to be 3 days to a week earlier than last year. Light marketing of McIntosh began in New Jersey August 20 and harvest in that State is expected to be completed earlier than usual. All of the major fruit producing areas of Pennsylvania report enough moisture for sizing of the crop. Production in western and northern Maryland is expected to show sharp increases over last year, but the crop on the Eastern Shore promises to be smaller. Virginia prospects declined slightly during August as many areas of that State experienced a shortage of moisture. Most orchards in the heavy producing North Valley received sufficient moisture to size the fruit and prospects remain excellent in that area. But in the lower Shenandoah Valley and in many Piedmont counties there was some loss in prospects because of slow sizing.

Improved moisture supplies helped sizing in Michigan, but this was partially offset by damage from the extreme heat. With the exception of the color problem, quality and size of apples in northeastern Ohio are reported generally good. In southern Indiana apples sized well and have good color, but in northern areas of that State drought held down size and coloring has been retarded. In Illinois scattered orchards were hurt by dry weather but sizing has been good in recent weeks and color surprisingly good, although not up to some years. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota reported scattered hail damage. In southeastern Minnesota high temperatures and humidity caused a heavy August drop. Nebraska reports good sizing. In the Doniphan County area of Kansas quality is expected to be much better than last year. Harvest of Jonathans in that area was expected to start the second week of September. In Kentucky the decrease in prospective production from last year is not as great in the western half of the State as in the eastern.

The Washington crop colored well during August. In that State harvest of Jonathans was expected to start about September 9 and Red Delicious about mid-month. All varieties, except Winesaps, are expected to show a good range of marketable sizes. Winesaps tend to be small, especially in the Wenatchee area where the set was heavy. The important Hood River area of Oregon reports favorable development during August with quality exceptionally good. In the Sebastopol district of California the Gravenstein crop turned out below expectations because of small sizes. Picking of Jonathans, Delicious, Golden Delicious, and McIntosh began in this area in Mid-August. Harvest of Bellflowers and Delicious became general in the Watsonville area the last week of August. Color of fruit is reported good in both areas, but there has been considerable diversion to juice and cullage because of sunburn. In Idaho cool weather during August helped coloring. In Colorado, Jonathan and Delicious, the two principal varieties, have a light set, although they are sizing and coloring well. New Mexico reports quality generally good.

PEACHES: Production of peaches is estimated at 72,356,000 bushels, 2 percent larger than last year, and 18 percent above average. The California Clingstone portion of the total is placed at 24,169,000 bushels which is used mostly for canning. The remainder of the crop totals 48,187,000 bushels, 4 percent less than the 1958 production, but 23 percent above average.

The California Clingstone estimate remained unchanged from August 1, 15 percent larger than last year, and 9 percent above average. The California Freestone crop, estimated at 12,918,000 bushels, is down 6 percent from last month, but 13 percent larger than last year's production, and 18 percent above average. The harvest of mid-season California Clingstones was past the peak on September 1, but will continue for another two or three weeks. The harvest of extra lates is underway. Cullage due to small sizes approached normal amounts on fruit now being harvested, but was much greater on early and extra-early varieties. Light movement of California Freestones continues as the season draws to a close. Poor sizing was the principal factor contributing to the reduction from the August 1 estimate. Some of the undersized fruit was used for drying.

In the North Atlantic States, prospective production was up 4 percent from a month ago, but was 10 percent below last year's production. Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey registered increases from a month ago, which accounts for the increase for the region. The Middle Atlantic States' production increased by 200,000 bushels over the August 1 forecast, occasioned by the larger crop indicated for New Jersey. Production in the South Atlantic States increased 100,000 bushels over August 1, due entirely to a higher estimate for South Carolina.

Harvest of New York mid-season varieties moved along on schedule during August. Elberta harvest was expected to start about September 5. In the Lake Ontario region, Golden Jubilee and Halehaven had passed peak harvest on September 1. Elberta harvest is expected to get under way about September 10. Hot and humid weather prevailed the last half of August in New Jersey which hastened ripening of peaches ahead of the usual dates. Elberta harvest began in South Jersey on August 20 and was past peak in that area on September 1. Only a few minor late season varieties are expected to be available after September 15. At mid-season in Pennsylvania all principal peach producing areas, except Erie County, had received sufficient moisture to size the crop, but hot and humid weather the last half of August forced rapid ripening. On the whole, the harvest promised an early ending. Picking of the principal varieties ended the week of August 24, in the Adams-Franklin-York County Areas, and later varieties would be completed shortly after Labor Day. Hot weather in August accelerated maturity of peaches in Virginia and the crop moved at a faster pace than usual. Harvest of Elbertas was practically completed in the Crozet Section by mid-August, and picking of all varieties was virtually complete in the Winchester area by September 1. In West Virginia, harvest was about finished on September 1. Size and quality were fair to good as hot and dry weather during peak harvest forced maturity and the crop had to be moved faster than usual.

Production prospects in the North Central States improved slightly over the August 1 forecast. Indiana and Kansas showed slight increases. However, total production for the area at 5,545,000 bushels, was 13 percent below last year's production, and 7 percent under average. Winter damage was the

limiting factor to the Ohio crop. A hot August hurried maturity of the crop and picking operations began earlier than usual. An excellent peach crop was realized in southern Indiana. Peaches sized exceptionally well in most orchards. Harvest ended in southern Indiana on August 25. Peaches in northern Indiana were uniform and about average size. Elberta harvest was completed in late August in Illinois. Heavy rains in the first half of August kept pickers out in some areas and caused some over-ripes. In Michigan, August weather was too hot for Halehavens and Fairhavens. They ripened too fast and were difficult to handle due to softness. Dropping of over-ripes was heavy. For Elbertas, the season is 10 days to two weeks early. Harvest was in full swing on September 1 in southwest Michigan, with cooler weather expected to hold movement through Labor Day.

In Colorado, the 1959 season was favorable for peaches, other than the frost damage in April. Peak movement of the important Mesa County Elbertas occurred several days earlier than last year. Cool weather in August lengthened the peach harvesting season in central Washington. Early varieties, largely for the fresh market, such as Redhavens and Dixired were picked right up to the close of August. Late peach harvest, mainly the canning varieties, J. H. Hale and Late Elbertas started the last week of August 1 in the early areas. Picking of late peaches was not expected to be general until after September 1. Reports from the Yakima Valley indicated a heavy drop of Elbertas. In Oregon, weather conditions during August were favorable for ripening peaches in the Willamette Valley. The crop matured about 10 days later than normal but size and quality are excellent.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 14,610,000 bushels, 7 percent below last year's production, and 57 percent above average. Harvest was generally completed in this area by mid-August.

PEARS: Production of pears is estimated at 31,308,000 bushels, which represents a 3 percent reduction from the August 1 estimate. The three Pacific Coast States, with 88 percent of the Nation's production accounted for practically all the reduction. Prospective national production is 8 percent above the 1958 crop, and 6 percent above average. Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 20,575,000 bushels, 4 percent below August 1 prospects, but 12 percent above last year, and 8 percent above average.

The California Bartlett pear production, estimated at 15,835,000 bushels, is 22 percent more than the 1958 crop and 21 percent above average. Picking of Bartletts had been completed in most major areas of the State by September 1, while other areas expected to finish harvest by September 10. The tonnage of Bartletts used for canning was expected to equal the record tonnage utilized for this purpose in 1956. Supplies of Bartletts for fresh market from cold storage are expected to be available during most of November.

By September 1 the harvest of Bartletts had passed its peak in the early districts of central Washington, and was in full swing in the intermediate areas. Picking in the Yakima Valley began in mid-August and reached the peak during the last week of August. In the Wenatchee area picking started early. In western Washington the last picking occurred the first week of September. Quality was reported generally good to excellent, athough fruit failed to size as well as expected.

Weather conditions in Oregon during August were generally favorable for ripening and harvest of the Bartlett crop. Harvest began slowly in the Medford area on August 10 but did not get into full swing until the 17th. Growers delayed harvest in this area to permit more sizing. The combination of excessive heat and low humidity during a two-weeks period in July hampered sizing in the Medford area. The Hood River area escaped the July heat wave experienced at Medford. As a result, favorable August growing conditions boosted production prospects for this area. By September 1 harvest of Bartletts in the lower Hood River Valley was practically finished. Harvest in the upper Hood River Valley was just getting under way on September 1.

Winter pear production in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 7,113,000 bushels, 15 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. In Washington, August weather conditions were not favorable and consequently slowed sizing. However, there is still considerable time before picking gets under way and much depends upon growing conditions in early September. Production of D'Anjous is not expected to be any greater than last year. In Oregon, growing conditions during August were generally favorable for good fruit development. In the Medford area, winter pears suffered from heat damage similar to Bartletts, resulting in smaller sizes. In the Hood River area prospects improved during August. Quality appears excellent. Picking will get under way about September 10. Prospects point to a minimum volume of jumbos this season which should help in moving the crop to market.

The estimate for Michigan is unchanged from August 1. Recent hot weather hastened the ripening of pears. Processors resorted to storage in an effort to hold the crop for processing, and they may have to temporarily discontinue canning peaches to take care of pears. Prospects for Bartletts range from good to excellent in Berrien and Van Buren Counties. In New York, the pear crop matured rapidly during August. Bartlett harvest became general in the Hudson Valley about August 25th, and was expected to be in full swing in the Lake Ontario area about the 1st of September. Both areas are about a week ahead of last year, and harvest is moving along rapidly. Size has been good in the Hudson Valley, but the Lake Ontario area reports only fair size reflecting the effects of deficient rainfall.

GRAPES: The September 1 estimate of the Nation's grape crop is 3,081,900 tons, 2 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. European-type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, are estimated at 2,816,400 tons, 3 percent over 1958 and 5 percent above average. Compared with a month ago, increases for Washington, Michigan, and Pennsylvania were more than offset by decreases for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina, Arkansas and raisin-type grapes in California.

Production of raisin-type grapes in California is estimated from September1 conditions at 1,650,000 tons, 1 percent above last year and 7 percent over average. Harvest of Thompson Seedless for shipping was expected to continue until about mid-September, with some of the best lots going into storage for later movement. Picking of Thompson Seedless for raisins was active at report time, and expected to be at its peak shortly after Labor Day. Some shortage of

pickers was reported in a few areas. Weather conditions have been favorable for harvest and for drying on trays. Production of California's wine varieties is expected to total 560,000 tons, 3 percent below both last year and average. Deliveries to wineries, which started on a small scale early in August, were at a moderate pace on September 1. California table varieties are estimated at 600,000 tons, 13 percent more than 1958 and 6 percent above average. Weather conditions have been quite favorable for the harvest of early varieties and growth of the later ones. Shipment of Red Malagas was practically through by early September with Ribiers in fair volume. Harvest of Tokays was increasing, but slow color development was holding down volume.

With a hot dry August the New York and Pennsylvania crops were maturing rapidly on September 1. Harvest was expected to become general in the Chautauqua-Erie area about September 20, and a few days earlier in the Finger Lakes region. This is about 2 weeks earlier than last year's late harvest. Harvest of the Ohio crop is also expected to be earlier than usual in nearly all areas of the State except the west central and southwest. Harvest of Concords in Michigan is expected to start about mid-September or 10 days earlier than usual. The Arkansas crop turned out below earlier expectations. Harvest in that State was drawing to a close in early September. The Washington crop continued to improve during August, even though temperatures were too cool for optimum development.

CITRUS: The condition of the 1959-60 orange crop is slightly above that for the same date last year, but a little below average. The condition is the same as September 1 last year in California, slightly above in Florida, substantially above in Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona. Grapefruit condition is below both last year and average in Florida and California, but above last year and average in Texas and Arizona. The condition of the California lemon crop is close to last year and average. The condition of Florida limes is well above last year's low figure and near average for September 1.

The California Navel orange crop made good development during August. Sizes are reported above average for September 1 in central California and harvest may start there a little earlier than usual. The California 1959-60 Valencia crop also made good development, but the set is less than for Navels. Harvest of the 1958-59 Valencia crop continues with maturity about 3 weeks ahead of normal. Because of the advanced maturity there has been a relatively heavy movement to processing. There is a heavy set of grapefruit in both the Imperial and Coachella Valleys and also an increase in the bearing acreage of this crop. On the other or summer grapefruit the set is lighter than last year and bearing acreage shows a decline. The California 1959-60 lemon crop has developed satisfactorily, although there was a light loss of blossoms and small fruit from hot weather in July and August.

Arizona Valencias, grapefruit and lemons are sizing well. In Texas August conditions were generally favorable, citrus has sized well, trees are in excellent condition and there is plenty of water for irrigation. A light harvest of grapefruit is expected the latter part of September. Active harvest of oranges will probably not start until late September or early October. In Louisiana Satsumas have good size and are beginning to show color.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is expected to total 103,800 tons, 51 percent greater than last year and 20 percent above average. Most of the California plums have been harvested with only a few late varieties remaining to be picked. In southwestern Michigan harvest of plums is in full swing, approximately a week earlier than usual, and will probably end about September 19.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 150,000 tons (dried basis), roughly one and one-half times last year's small crop, but 7 percent below average. Harvest of French Prunes was at its peak by September 1. Cooler temperatures since mid-August slowed sugar formation in some areas. Dehydrating equipment is being fully utilized to get the crop out of the way before rains occur. In Sonoma and parts of Santa Clara counties drought was a factor in limiting production.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 85,000 tons (fresh basis), 62 percent above last year, but 7 percent below average. In Washington cool weather during August delayed maturity somewhat, but apparently contributed to a less than usual drop. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon August weather favored sizing and coloring. Although there was a heavy drop the first week of August, this reduced tonnage only slightly as it eliminated much small sized fruit. Active harvest is expected to start about September 15 or 5 days later than usual. In Idaho Italian prunes are expected to continue in heavy supply until about September 20.

CRANBERRIES: The 1959 cranberry crop is forecast at a record high of 1,263,500 barrels, 8 percent more than in 1958 and 29 percent above average. In each of the five cranberry States the crop is expected to be larger than last year and above average. In Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon the indicated production is the highest of record.

Prospects in Massachusetts are for a crop 2 percent larger than last year and 9 percent above average. A medium to heavy bloom was followed by a medium set of fruit. Damage from spring frost was light. Frequent showers furnished sufficient moisture for good growth, and by mid-August berries had sized well. Present water supplies will afford adequate frost protection. Growers estimate that about 61 percent of the crop will be the Early Black variety, 34 percent Howes, and 5 percent other varieties. Harvest is expected to start about the usual time, right after Labor Day, peak late in September, and be complete about October 15.

The New Jersey cranberry crop is expected to be 24 percent larger than last year. The Crop got by with practically no frost damage. Heavy July rainfall has favored better than usual crops on dry bogs. The rains are causing a threat of rot damage. Unless dry sunny weather prevails soon lack of color may delay harvest.

Wisconsin's crop is expected to be 4 percent larger than last year, and a record high for the second year in a row. The season is about one week earlier than usual.

The Washington crop is expected to be 65 percent larger than last year. There has been a minimum of frost and hot weather damage this year. Cool dry weather together with a heavy set is producing small sized berries. The crop is about 10 days later than usual. The indicated Oregon cranberry crop is 36 percent greater than in 1958, and has developed under excellent weather conditions. Berries have attained good size. Harvest is expected to start about September 20.

APRICOTS: Total production for California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 229,800 tons, more than twice as large as the crop of 1958 and 10 percent above average. Harvest was completed in California the early part of August and in Washington near mid-August. California apricots showed sunburn and heat damage as the result of hot weather during July. Washington had a long harvest season, and had little cullage of fruit.

NECTARINES: Harvest of the large crop of California nectarines has been completed. Cullage was rather heavy because of small sizes and defects.

AVOCADOS: Production of Florida's 1959-60 crop is forecast at 7,800 tons, nearly twice as large as the small 1958-59 crop, but 14 percent below average. Trees are making a good comeback from the cold damage of December 1957 and February 1958, and the crop is expected to be about half as large as production during the year before that freeze.

The bulk of the California summer crop (varieties other than Fuertes) has been harvested. Overmaturity and fruit drop have been greater than usual this season. The off-bloom Fuertes are nearly ready to harvest. Harvest of the regular crop of Fuertes for 1959-60 will commence in November, somewhat earlier than usual.

FIGS: The California fig crop developed well during the hot weather which continued through the first half of August. Calimyrnas were harvested with less weather damage than in other years. Lower temperatures the last half of August adversely affected quality of part of the Adriatic fig crop. The supply of Kadotas for canning is very light this season.

OLIVES: California olives grew well during this season's hot weather which continued until mid-August. As the result of a light set sizes are expected to be good. The crop is well advanced and harvest is expected to begin a week or 10 days earlier than usual.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is estimated at 70,000 tons, three and one-half times last year's small crop, and the largest of record. Kernel sizes are below average, but the heavy set of nuts more than makes up for this. Winds in some districts blew off quite a few almonds before sheets were spread under the trees for harvest. This has increased the work of harvesting the almonds. Picking crews are now getting a good start on harvest in irrigated fields. Earlier harvest had been mostly in dry-farm areas.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 61,900 tons, 30 percent less than last year's record crop, and 16 percent below average. In both States prospects are less than a month ago. The California crop has suffered sunburn damage, which reduced prospects. Oregon had a heavy drop of blighted nuts during August. Harvest is expected to start about October 10, which is later than usual.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 9,400 tons, 26 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. A heavy drop of blanks occurred in Oregon during August. As of September 1 fields were being worked and rolled in preparation for harvest, which will start the last part of September, a little later than usual.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 132 million pounds, 24 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. Prospective production is down from a month ago as the result of declines in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and North and South Carolina which more than offset increases in Georgia and Louisiana. Prospects are for more seedling pecans than last year but fewer improved varieties. All States east of the Mississippi River expect a smaller crop than in 1958 while west of the Mississippi all States except Texas expect a larger crop. Estimates production in Texas is the same as last year. South Carolina had a heavy drop of nuts. August was a hot, dry month. In Georgia scab damage has been especially heavy to Schley and Moneymakers. A greater than usual part of Georgia's crop will come from the central and northern parts of the State. Most of Alabama's crop will come from the central counties as the important coastal counties have a very poor crop. The Mississippi pecans will be produced mostly in the Delta. In both Arkansas and Oklahoma insect damage was heavy during August. Growers in Oklahoma report heavy shedding of nuts especially in the eastern half of the State. Texas experienced the usual drop of nuts during August, and the case-bearers caused damage in scattered areas. A hurricane along the coast in late July caused some tree damage and loss of nuts. New Mexico pecans show a good set of fruit and made rapid growth during August.

POTATOES: The second forecast of the fall potato crop is for a harvest of 169,648,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop, but 11 percent above the 1949-57 average. Progress of the fall crop during the month was variable. Heavy rains fell in many of the important Central and Eastern fall potato States during the last half of August, but the effects of dry weather in July have not been fully overcome. Development of the Western fall crop was generally satisfactory during the month.

Production in 8 Eastern fall States is estimated at 60,531,000 hundredweight, 8 percent below 1958 and 2 percent below average. In 9 Central fall States, the crop is placed at 41,242,000, 6 percent below last year, but 7 percent above average. In 9 Western fall States, production is placed at 67,875,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below the 1958 crop, but about 30 percent above average.

In Aroostook County, Maine, tuber development as of September 1 was below normal. A number of growers report the tuber set to be relatively light. This condition is attributed to lack of moisture in July. Elsewhere in the New England States, record or near record yields of potatoes are now indicated. On Long Island, New York, vines are going down earlier than usual. This condition is attributed to excessive rainfall during July and a resulting heavy build-up of aphids which contributed to the spread of disease. Prospects in Upstate New York have also declined following a very dry August. However, local showers in the important Stueben area prevented soils from becoming as dry as in most other western counties. In Pennsylvania, moisture

supplies continued to be below normal in the northern portion of the State, especially in the important potato areas of Erie and Potter Counties. In the southern areas, where rainfall was adequate, there was a resurgence of top growth during the latter part of August. In Lehigh County, the major producing area, some second growth and sprouting of tubers was reported on September 1.

In Ohio, a good crop is expected although hot weather the last part of the month slowed sizing of tubers. The crop has made a good recovery from July hail damage in the Celeryville area. In Michigan, fall potatoes have overcome much of the effects of dry July weather with abundant moisture since the middle of August. Fall plantings in Wisconsin were in satisfactory condition on September 1 although some heavy rains occurred in August. In Minnesota, the crop is maturing earlier than usual. Moisture supplies are considered adequate for the balance of the growing season. In the Red River Valley, a good crop is in prospect.

Idaho growers generally indicate that harvest will get underway about October 1. Much of the acreage is still late and most reports indicate a later than average first killing frost is needed for tubers to reach average size. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado crop prospects have improved over early season expectations. The northern Colorado crop is very promising and has not experienced any setbacks. In Washington, fall crop potatoes continue to develop well under generally favorable conditions. In Oregon, prospects improved during the month, but tuber size was still below normal for September 1. Harvest is expected to begin about the fourth week of September and become general in early October. The Tulelake crop in California has not recovered from the last frost in late July. Tuber size is indicated below normal. Harvest of Reds and Gems at Tulelake will begin about mid-September and Russet late in the month.

The third forecast of late summer production is for a crop of 33,705,000 hundredweight, virtually unchanged from the August 1 estimate, 2 percent below the 1958 output, but 2 percent above average. Improved prospects for Washington State were about offset by reductions for Long Island, New York, and Wisconsin. On Long Island, New York, late summer yields are turning out somewhat less than indicated earlier. This is generally attributed to the heavy aphid build-up in July which contributed to the spread of disease. Digging has gained some momentum since August 1, but was still not proceeding at full speed on September 1. Crop prospects in New Jersey continue favorable with about one-third of the acreage harvested by late August. Rains and wet fields slowed digging materially in late August. About two-thirds of the Pennsylvania Cobbler crop had been dug by September 1. A few days of dry weather would permit the balance to be harvested rapidly. Harvest of late summer potatoes in Southern Ohio is virtually complete. Harvest of the Bay County, Michigan crop was virtually complete on September 1. Harvest of the Wisconsin late summer crop was slowed appreciably by heavy rains in August. Fields were especially hard hit in the Antigo section. Digging of the late summer crop in Idaho was relatively slow during August. Digging of Reds and Long Whites was well advanced on September 1, and Russet harvest became active during the last half of August. Harvest of contract potatoes for

processing was well underway by the end of the month. In Colorado, digging of late summer potatoes progressed rapidly after mid-August. In Washington, harvest advanced rapidly during August. Yields have been equal to or better than expectations. Sizes are somewhat smaller than anticipated, but a heavy set is reported. On September 1, late summer harvest was in full swing in the Columbia Basin and nearing completion in the Yakima Valley. Prospects in Oregon are unchanged from a month ago with harvest still lagging in August. In California, Long White harvest at Stockton was nearing completion on September 1, and was well advanced at Santa Maria and Tehachapi.

The final forecast of early summer production is for a crop of 13,806,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below 1958 but 13 percent above average. Harvest was completed in all producing States except Delaware in late July or early August. August digging lagged in Delaware with considerable acreage still remaining for harvest on September 1.

The late spring potato crop, previously estimated at 22,553,000 hundredweight, was 7 percent below 1958 and 8 percent below average. Production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,311,000 hundredweight, about one-third below 1958. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 3,874,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below 1958.

Production of all seasonal groups in 1959 is placed at 246,897,000 hundredweight, compared with 265,729,000 hundredweight in 1958.

Irish potato utilization estimates covering the 1958 crop and revised figures for 1957 were published in a special report released September 9. Highlights of this report were the sharp increase in utilization for processing and livestock feed. Table stock sales were not greatly different in the two years in spite of the larger production in 1958. Percentage of total utilization in 1958 with comparative figures for 1957 follow: Table stock, 55 percent (60 percent); processing, 19 percent (17 percent); other sales (livestock feed and seed), 12 percent (10 percent); and non-sales (food, feed, seed, and shrinkage on farm where grown), 14 percent (13 percent).

1960 WINTER POTATO CROP INTENTIONS

Growers of winter potatoes in Florida and California report 1960 crop intentions of 22,500 acres, 16 percent below the 1959 plantings and about one-fifth below average. Growers in the important Dade County area of Florida reported intentions to reduce acreage well below a year earlier. In California grower intentions point to substantial acreage reductions for Kern and Tulare Counties.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 17,974,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above the 1958 crop, but 8 percent below the 1949-57 average. The indicated production is less than 1 percent above the August 1 forecast.

Growth and development of the sweetpotato crop continues generally favorable in all areas. The September 1 average yield of 65.7 hundredweight per acre is the highest of record and 10.2 hundredweight above average.

Harvest began in most areas during August. In some States, however, harvest will not become active until early October. Practically no digging will get underway in New Jersey until the first week of October. Harvest started in Maryland the latter part of August and prospects are generally good. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia digging of the Nemogold variety was active with harvest more advanced than usual. Digging will probably peak during the last half of September. In other areas of Virginia digging has not started as most acreage is planted to Porto Ricans, a late maturing type. In Louisiana daily showers fell in the principal producing areas during August. Only a few early plantings have been dug to date. In the major producing area of northeast Texas conditions during August were generally favorable. In the scattered irrigated areas sweetpotatoes made satisfactory progress and prospective yields are good. A light harvest was begun in east Texas during the latter part of August.

TOBACCO: The present estimate places combined production of all types of tobacco at 1,858 million pounds. This is about 6 million pounds below the forecast for August 1. Improved prospects for burley, dark tobaccos, and some cigar types failed to offset a moderate decline in the flue-cured crop. As currently estimated, production this season is 7 percent above 1958, but 11 percent below the 1948-57 average. An all-tobacco yield of 1,606 pounds per acre is indicated, second only to last year's 1,611 as a record high.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,136 million pounds, nearly 2 percent or 20 million pounds lower than forecast a month earlier. A crop this size is 5 percent above 1958, but 11 percent below the 10-year average. Prospects lessened in North Carolina and Virginia during August as abnormally light rainfall and unusually high temperatures prevailed much of the time. A yield of 1,628 pounds per acre is expected from the bright leaf crop which is second only to last year as the highest of record.

Burley prospects are placed at 499 million pounds. Production at this level is 2 percent or 11 million pounds above the estimate for August 1. An improved outlook for the Kentucky crop accounted for most of the increase during the month. Total burley production last year was 466 million pounds and the 10-year average is 563 million pounds. If present prospects materialize, a record-high average yield of 1,658 pounds per acre will be harvested.

Production of Maryland, type 32, is forecast at 32.4 million pounds, the same as a month earlier. This compares with the 10-year average production of 38.9 million pounds. Reports from growers around September 1 indicated that a yield of 875 pounds is expected this season.

Estimated production of fire-cured is set at 54.1 million pounds. A slight drop in type 21 prospects during August was more than offset by improvement in types 22 and 23. As now indicated total poundage from the fire-cured crop is about a fourth greater than 1958 but an eighth below the 10-year average. The yield of 1,499 pounds in prospect is near the record-high average of 1,501 pounds per acre reached in 1956.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is forecast at 23.2 million pounds. Such production would be the third lowest since records began in 1919 and compares with 18.0 million pounds produced in 1958 and the 10-year average of 31.3 million pounds. A yield of 1,422 pounds is indicated, second only to 1956 when the average yield reached 1,514 pounds.

Cigar-filler poundage is estimated at 62 million, up 2 million from the previous month. The outlook for both Pennsylvania Seedleaf and Miami Valley types improved during the past month. Prospects compare with an estimated 53 million pounds harvested in 1958 and the average of nearly 57 million pounds. A record-high yield of 1,728 pounds is indicated.

Expected production from the cigar-binder crop, at 33.1 million pounds, is about a fifth larger than 1958 poundage but a third below average. A near record-high yield of 1,756 pounds is expected.

Production from cigar-wrapper types is indicated at 18.0 million pounds, the same as a month ago. Wrapper production totaled about 16.3 million pounds in 1958 while the 10-year average stands at 16.0 million. The yield this season is expected to average 1,320 pounds. Only in 1957 was either production or average yield higher than expected this season.

SUGAR BEETS: Based on conditions prevailing on September 1 a record sugar beet crop of 16,305,000 tons is now estimated. This is about 1½ percent above the forecast as of August 1, and 5 percent above the previous record set in 1957. The indicated yield of 18.0 tons per acre is also a record high, exceeding the 1957 yield by 0.3 ton.

Growing conditions were very favorable for beets during August in most areas. A shortage of irrigation water developed in South Dakota, the Wheatland area in Wyoming, and in the Pathfinder ditch in Nebraska. These areas will need additional rainfall or supplemental sources of water to insure full maturity of the crop.

In the non-irrigated eastern areas, August weather was generally favorable with late August rains overcoming a dry condition developing in Ohio and Michigan. Moisture has been ample throughout the valley of the Red River of the North and growing cinditions have been near ideal during the month.

In the irrigated sections of the Mountain and Pacific Coast regions irrigation water supplies have been adequate and temperatures favorable for growth. In Colorado, a good crop is developing in the western area in contrast to last year's poor showing. The northern Colorado crop is making excellent growth with plenty of water. Most of the Arkansas Valley crop is doing well except in Crowley County where the crop is reported to be only fair. In California harvest of the crop is progressing rapidly in all areas and most factories have reached capacity.

In a few States, notably Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and California, growers have more acreage remaining for harvest than their 1959 allotments.

In most instances, this resulted from growers overplanting their allotments in the expectation that natural abandonment or an increase in allotments such as occurred in 1958 would enable them to harvest their total acreage for sugar. With abandonment turning out less than usual and no increase in allotment the beet production from these excess acres may have to be put to other uses.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed at a record of 8,316,000 tons is up about 3 percent from the estimate of a month ago. The indicated United States average yield of 26.3 tons per acre is 0.7 of a ton above the previous record of 25.6 tons per acre for the 1956 crop. Conditions in Florida remain favorable for cane growth and the estimated yield is unchanged from August 1. In Louisiana, cane made rapid growth during the month as showers occurred almost daily. These along with the high temperatures provided excellent growing weather and the yield for the State is now estimated at 24 tons per acre.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures in the United States was reported as 78 percent of normal on September 1. This was equal to a month earlier, but 8 percentage points less than the excellent condition of September 1 last year. Pastures in all sections of the country except the Atlantic regions held up better than usual from August 1. Condition of pastures improved during August in the Western Great Lakes States and the far Southwest, but hot dry weather reduced grazing over much of the Great Plains, in the Eastern Great Lakes States, and parts of the South and West.

In the East North Central States, pastures improved during August in contrast to the usual seasonal decline from August 1 to September 1. Pastures were excellent on September 1 in Michigan, Wisconsin, and northern Illinois, but spotty in Indiana. Dry weather caused grass to deteriorate during August in Ohio, and by September 1 condition in that State was reported 21 percentage points lower than the lush pastures of the previous year.

September 1 conditions showed sharp variations in the West North Central States. Pastures in Iowa were spotty, but considerably better than in other States of the region. Frequent rains and cooler weather in August benefited pastures in Minnesota. However, in North and South Dakota drought conditions intensified and grass provided little or no feed on September 1. In the Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri area, pastures were fair on September 1, but lagged far behind the excellent conditions of a year earlier.

In general, pastures were excellent on September 1 in the South Central region. Condition was nearly equal that of a year ago and was a third better than usual for the date. Pastures improved in August and were excellent by September 1 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. In Texas, grass was the best for September 1 since 1943. Pastures deteriorated during August in other States of the region, but still furnished relatively good feed.

In the Western States, pastures were fair on September 1. Grass deteriorated during August in much of the northern half of the area, but

condition generally improved in the southern part. Dry weather adversely affected Oregon and Washington pastures; however, mid-August rains helped grass in Idaho. Condition improved in August in Arizona and New Mexico and by September 1 livestock had excellent grazing. Pasture feed in California was below average and September 1 a year ago.

Pastures were better than average for September 1 along the Atlantic Coast but there were dry areas in both the North and South Atlantic regions. New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont need more moisture to maintain pastures. Grass was short on September 1 in West Virginia. Further South, dry weather in August lowered condition in South Carolina and Georgia, although pastures were about adequate. In other Atlantic States, grass furnished ample grazing.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,731 million eggs during August--1 percent more than in August 1958. Increases of 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the West, and 4 percent in the South Central were nearly offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central. Aggregate egg production January through August was 4 percent more than the same period a year earlier.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 16.8, compared with 16.5 eggs in August 1958. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic, where it was about the same as in August 1958. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the West North Central. The rate of lay per layer during the first eight months of 1959 was 143 eggs, compared with 140 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 281,219,000 layers during August, compared with 284,457,000 in August 1958, a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 3 percent in the West North Central were partially offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the West. In the South Central States, August layer numbers were about the same as a year earlier.

The number of layers on September 1, 1959 totaled 285,922,000, down 1 percent from September 1, 1958. Compared with last year, decreases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central. Increases were 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 5 percent in the West.

The rate of lay on September 1, 1959 was 52.4 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 51.6 eggs on September 1 last year. Increases were 4 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West, and 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic. The North Atlantic and the West North Central rate was about the same as a year earlier.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 are estimated at 127 million, 13 percent below September 1, 1958. Pullet numbers were below last year in all regions except the South Atlantic where they increased 13 percent. Decreases were 22 percent in the West North Central, 15 percent in the West, and 11 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 413 million--5 percent less than a year earlier. This is the smallest number of potential layers on farms September 1 since estimates began in 1937. Compared with 1958 decreases were 10 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, and 4 percent in the South Central. The South Atlantic Region recorded a 10 percent increase while in the West there was no change. On September 1 about 31 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with about 34 percent last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57(Av.)	51,648	54,130	73,678	28,805	46,803	32,402	287,467
1958	51,904	56,403	72,136	30,576	41,479	36,162	288,660
1959	49,723	53,221	70,789	33,129	41,117	37,943	285,922
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
1948-57(Av.)	27,948	39,181	66,011	16,062	26,158	14,772	190,131
1958	21,102	29,084	53,668	13,746	16,868	11,296	145,764
1959	18,763	25,814	42,032	15,543	14,976	9,636	126,764
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/						
1948-57(Av.)	79,596	93,311	139,689	44,867	72,961	47,174	477,598
1958	73,006	85,487	125,804	44,322	58,347	47,458	434,424
1959	68,486	79,035	112,821	48,672	56,093	47,579	412,686
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57(Av.)	50.5	45.3	45.4	42.1	37.5	52.1	45.5
1958	54.5	51.4	50.0	50.9	44.9	59.2	51.6
1959	54.4	52.3	50.1	51.8	46.6	60.7	52.4

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Producers received an average of 30.9 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August, compared with 30.2 cents a month earlier and 37.7 cents a year earlier. Mid-August prices received by producers were the lowest for the date since August 1941. During August arrivals of poor quality eggs were heavy as a result of the continued hot weather. These eggs were burdensome to the market and difficult to move and were discounted in price to egg-breakers. Consumer interest centered on smaller sizes which were featured at attractive prices by retailers.

Prices received by producers in mid-August for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 14.7 cents per pound live weight, down 0.7 cents per pound from mid-July and down 2.3 cents per pound from mid-August 1958. Farm chickens averaged 10.2 cents in mid-August, compared

with 14.0 cents in August. Commercial broilers were 15.7 cents in mid-August, compared with 17.6 cents a year earlier. Broiler prices moved within narrow range during August. Demand continued to be light. Demand for fowl was slow, yet normal for the hot weather season.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-August averaged 21.9 cents a pound liveweight, compared with 22.4 cents a month earlier and 24.8 cents for August 1958. Trading in fryer-roasters was slow, and supplies continued ample. Chicago turkey prices except for fryer-roasters which held steady, advanced as much as 2½ cents during the last week of August. Prices of ready-to-cook birds in both New York and Chicago showed little change during the month.

The cost of U. S. farm poultry rations in mid-August was $3.41 per 100 pounds, down 2 cents from July 15 and down 9 cents from August 1958. Average cost of broiler growing mash on August 15 was $4.83 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.85 a month earlier and $5.11 in August 1958. Average cost of turkey growing mash was $4.79 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.82 per 100 a month earlier and $4.99 a year earlier.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
August 1959 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Aug. Av. 1948-57	Aug. 1958	July 1959	Aug. 1959	State	Aug. av. 1948-57	Aug. 1958	July 1959	Aug. 1959
N.Y.	722	750	821	716	Ga.	102	96	97	96
N.J.	93	90	93	93	Ky.	256	268	270	272
Pa.	494	533	566	542	Tenn.	239	239	238	233
Ohio	490	454	462	446	Ala.	113	98	101	98
Ind.	350	333	331	321	Miss.	136	131	141	134
Ill.	460	446	443	419	Ark.	123	104	113	107
Mich.	479	484	486	474	Okla.	163	138	145	140
Wis.	1,282	1,355	1,494	1,299	Texas	272	253	255	249
Minn.	606	632	782	611	Mont.	51	46	48	43
Iowa	535	519	557	487	Idaho	123	137	154	145
Mo.	397	364	383	360	Wyo.	21	18	21	18
N.Dak.	171	157	193	157	Colo.	79	73	75	71
S.Dak.	128	129	146	125	Utah	58	65	69	65
Nebr.	203	190	196	181	Wash.	157	161	170	161
Kans.	211	169	171	168	Oreg.	112	102	115	104
Md.	115	135	129	134	Calif.	577	649	708	685
Va.	191	192	188	193	Other States	660	692	776	703
W.Va.	78	73	76	73					
N.C	151	158	159	159					
S.C.	53	54	52	53	U. S.	10,451	10,487	11,224	10,335

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.1	41.0	39.0	453	451	390
N.H.	44.3	49.0	47.0	516	539	517
Vt.	48.4	52.0	50.0	2,947	3,120	3,150
Mass.	49.3	54.0	54.0	1,572	1,620	1,674
R.I.	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282	264
Conn.	46.5	53.0	52.0	1,802	2,120	2,080
N.Y.	46.3	50.0	51.0	31,291	33,400	33,048
N.J.	47.5	68.0	70.0	8,881	10,608	12,880
Pa.	47.6	65.5	66.0	62,904	82,202	84,480
Ohio	55.4	60.0	64.0	198,233	202,560	259,264
Ind.	54.2	63.0	67.0	252,458	277,389	365,820
Ill.	57.2	69.0	67.0	509,193	598,920	686,214
Mich.	45.7	56.0	62.0	81,781	106,344	138,942
Wis.	53.6	52.5	64.0	139,836	140,962	178,688
Minn.	48.4	54.5	53.0	268,215	312,448	367,290
Iowa	53.3	65.5	67.0	566,066	669,279	814,653
Mo.	38.8	56.0	53.0	155,480	180,712	236,009
N.Dak.	21.7	18.5	17.0	26,862	25,068	23,494
S.Dak.	28.0	27.0	18.0	108,551	105,192	74,340
Nebr.	31.2	51.5	47.0	204,872	279,851	326,932
Kans.	25.4	42.0	39.0	55,554	73,122	74,685
Del.	43.4	65.0	60.0	6,760	8,580	9,720
Md.	45.4	62.0	60.0	21,820	27,776	30,120
Va.	38.0	53.0	45.0	35,357	40,969	38,250
W.Va.	42.0	55.0	50.0	8,776	8,305	7,850
N.C.	31.0	44.0	44.0	65,521	82,192	88,748
S.C.	20.2	31.0	30.0	24,103	28,954	28,020
Ga.	18.5	32.0	27.0	54,176	86,752	79,056
Fla.	17.0	26.0	24.0	10,031	14,924	15,144
Ky.	37.2	49.0	49.0	76,202	75,803	90,209
Tenn.	29.3	39.0	40.0	55,944	59,748	64,360
Ala.	20.8	32.0	26.0	49,947	66,848	58,110
Miss.	22.2	30.5	29.0	39,642	44,469	41,006
Ark.	21.8	32.0	33.0	19,440	14,688	13,497
La.	21.3	28.0	29.0	14,559	15,960	15,718
Okla.	18.7	30.0	32.0	12,966	9,000	8,352
Texas	19.0	24.5	26.5	41,073	42,973	41,366
Mont.	16.8	18.0	15.0	2,914	3,168	2,505
Idaho	58.6	68.0	68.0	2,441	4,216	4,964
Wyo.	20.8	30.0	25.0	1,205	1,830	1,525
Colo.	31.8	51.5	48.0	15,511	26,471	24,672
N.Mex.	18.6	31.0	33.0	1,145	1,457	1,650
Ariz.	19.3	32.5	35.0	744	1,170	1,225
Utah	46.6	58.0	55.0	1,754	2,668	2,695
Nev.	39.8	55.0	44.0	125	220	176
Wash.	64.8	70.0	70.0	1,902	3,990	5,740
Oreg.	50.6	70.0	62.0	1,557	3,150	4,030
Calif.	51.0	73.0	73.0	7,696	17,374	18,250
U.S.	40.6	51.7	51.9	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,381,772

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	24.2	32.0	27.0	1,204	1,056	864
Minn.	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
Iowa	19.6	28.0	22.0	291	336	308
N.Dak.	13.6	23.0	14.5	90,652	127,765	82,157
S.Dak.	10.8	21.0	7.0	27,301	36,981	9,247
Nebr.	12.8	19.0	15.0	664	95	165
Mont.	15.8	18.5	14.0	52,738	36,500	32,872
Idaho	33.8	39.0	42.0	20,882	21,996	22,722
Wyo.	17.1	21.0	17.0	1,242	840	765
Colo.	19.0	20.5	19.0	1,610	1,004	665
N.Mex.	14.8	19.0	17.0	243	114	85
Utah	32.6	35.5	33.0	2,810	2,556	2,343
Nev.	30.0	38.0	34.0	364	532	476
Wash.	24.6	23.0	34.0	11,664	3,933	8,126
Oreg.	26.4	27.5	29.0	5,107	2,695	3,335
U. S.	15.4	23.4	16.4	231,167	260,217	186,618

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	14.2	30.0	23.5	818	570	705
N.Dak.	12.0	24.0	16.5	23,000	19,176	17,540
S.Dak.	10.4	21.0	7.0	2,359	1,491	497
Mont.	1/17.0	21.0	16.0	1/8,157	840	1,712
U. S.	12.2	23.8	16.1	29,439	22,077	20,454

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1948-57	503,422	185,342	193,023	29,895	163,708	1,075,391
1958	834,814	197,525	231,610	22,375	175,894	1,462,218
1959 2/	606,078	168,335	152,987	20,798	168,207	1,116,405

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated September 1, 1959.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.0	45.0	47.0	3,454	3,015	3,196
N.H.	36.9	43.0	40.0	78	43	40
Vt.	35.7	38.0	40.0	686	456	480
Mass.	36.9	43.0	41.0	108	86	82
Conn.	32.8	39.0	38.0	65	39	38
N.Y.	41.0	52.0	54.0	28,320	31,980	31,860
N.J.	36.6	38.5	40.0	1,301	1,001	1,080
Pa.	37.5	43.5	44.0	28,462	31,712	32,736
Ohio	41.4	52.0	46.0	47,436	56,680	50,646
Ind.	39.6	51.0	37.0	49,614	46,002	32,042
Ill.	42.4	55.0	40.0	141,331	137,005	89,680
Mich.	37.0	51.0	41.0	47,625	53,856	39,852
Wis.	46.1	58.0	48.0	131,430	153,178	124,224
Minn.	38.5	54.0	46.0	186,255	211,464	174,754
Iowa	37.4	47.0	43.0	219,274	224,190	190,748
Mo.	28.6	32.0	25.0	37,121	22,272	18,975
N.Dak.	27.2	39.0	24.0	51,432	75,036	43,416
S.Dak.	27.8	39.0	21.0	92,400	121,953	42,693
Nebr.	23.6	35.0	25.0	50,518	48,090	30,925
Kans.	23.5	26.0	23.0	23,653	13,416	15,433
Del.	34.4	38.5	38.0	271	231	228
Md.	36.1	36.5	38.0	2,052	1,788	1,748
Va.	34.2	37.0	38.0	4,358	3,737	4,560
W.Va.	33.0	35.0	37.0	1,294	945	1,073
N.C.	32.8	31.0	36.0	12,379	10,974	14,004
S.C.	29.0	33.0	32.0	14,038	13,101	13,600
Ga.	28.0	33.0	32.0	11,412	9,108	8,288
Fla.	21.8	27.0	26.0	584	810	702
Ky.	27.7	31.0	32.0	1,993	1,116	1,280
Tenn.	28.4	30.0	32.0	5,719	4,500	4,896
Ala.	27.7	31.0	30.0	3,461	2,976	3,360
Miss.	34.0	33.0	44.0	8,570	4,389	8,360
Ark.	32.7	28.0	36.0	9,329	6,692	6,012
La.	29.0	26.0	31.0	2,358	1,352	2,263
Okla.	19.2	30.5	25.5	11,259	22,296	10,990
Texas	21.0	30.0	22.0	24,373	53,130	24,156
Mont.	33.6	38.0	31.0	8,954	9,348	8,091
Idaho	44.8	50.0	49.0	8,435	9,100	7,742
Wyo.	30.5	38.0	33.0	3,938	4,408	3,828
Colo.	30.9	32.5	34.0	5,000	4,582	3,740
N.Mex.	23.0	35.0	33.0	506	595	627
Ariz.	46.9	50.0	60.0	491	450	600
Utah	46.2	47.0	49.0	1,854	1,692	1,666
Nev.	41.8	40.0	39.0	241	160	117
Wash.	46.8	40.0	44.0	7,590	6,560	6,204
Oreg.	32.3	34.0	33.5	9,635	10,574	8,643
Calif.	31.1	31.0	30.0	5,779	6,076	5,700
U. S.	34.9	44.7	37.3	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,075,378

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.2	17.0	16.0	100	102	96
N.J.	18.9	25.0	25.0	555	1,125	1,025
Pa.	17.3	22.0	22.0	381	330	308
Ohio	22.5	26.0	26.5	24,800	37,466	37,710
Ind.	22.9	26.5	26.5	41,410	58,432	57,850
Ill.	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	140,364	126,590
Mich.	20.5	23.0	23.0	2,668	6,095	4,945
Wis.	14.8	14.5	17.0	830	1,740	1,496
Minn.	19.0	17.5	18.5	30,879	53,935	40,404
Iowa	22.8	25.5	26.5	44,343	78,668	62,884
Mo.	19.0	26.0	25.0	27,917	55,432	55,000
N.Dak.	13.6	13.5	15.0	953	3,672	3,345
S.Dak.	15.0	11.5	10.0	1,712	2,978	1,420
Nebr.	20.6	30.0	28.5	1,919	6,180	3,762
Kans.	11.8	22.0	21.0	4,094	9,262	8,610
Del.	16.8	22.5	22.0	1,529	3,622	3,674
Md.	18.0	22.0	21.0	2,136	4,246	4,200
Va.	17.8	22.5	21.0	3,274	6,052	5,817
N. C.	16.8	23.0	23.0	5,426	10,212	10,971
S.C.	12.0	15.5	15.5	1,782	5,611	6,060
Ga.	11.1	12.5	14.5	536	1,125	1,189
Fla.	1/ 19.3	25.0	24.0	1/ 424	1,150	1,104
Ky.	18.0	24.5	25.0	2,286	3,871	3,500
Tenn.	18.4	23.5	24.0	3,554	6,486	6,960
Ala.	19.3	22.5	23.0	1,646	2,970	3,289
Miss.	16.2	23.0	24.0	7,013	18,400	20,736
Ark.	18.0	24.5	24.0	15,163	49,637	53,112
La.	17.4	22.0	23.0	1,196	2,860	3,174
Okla.	11.8	22.5	22.0	455	1,012	1,188
Texas	1/ 18.9	26.0	30.0	106	1,378	2,250
U. S.	21.0	24.2	24.2	326,020	574,413	532,369

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,669	3,100	3,350	2/ 93	115	147
Miss.	2/ 2,694	2,800	2,950	2/ 993	1,092	1,298
Ark.	2,503	3,250	3,325	10,880	10,920	12,735
La.	2,213	2,750	2,800	12,347	11,220	12,684
Texas	2,579	3,150	3,150	13,013	11,938	13,136
Calif.	3,367	4,600	4,100	10,529	11,730	11,603
U. S.	2,579	3,309	3,257	47,747	47,015	51,603

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	30.3	32.0	29.0	85	32	29
N.Y.	32.9	44.0	37.0	2,208	1,672	962
N.J.	37.2	42.0	32.0	752	1,302	832
Pa.	37.3	40.0	25.0	6,884	9,600	4,800
Ohio	31.8	37.0	31.0	1,902	3,552	2,139
Ind.	28.8	31.0	29.0	1,396	2,263	1,653
Ill.	30.8	29.0	25.0	2,190	3,567	2,225
Mich.	31.6	45.0	35.0	3,175	3,960	3,360
Wis.	36.1	43.5	37.0	4,746	1,914	1,813
Minn.	26.1	36.0	29.0	29,356	30,960	28,942
Iowa	27.9	37.0	34.0	755	814	646
Mo.	25.0	26.0	25.5	5,629	7,566	5,355
N.Dak.	21.4	28.0	19.0	56,793	108,724	75,259
S.Dak.	18.2	30.5	12.0	14,192	15,646	4,680
Nebr.	19.5	27.5	22.0	4,855	6,435	7,106
Kans.	17.4	27.0	24.5	6,747	18,009	18,792
Del.	31.6	31.5	37.0	399	441	555
Md.	34.6	35.5	33.0	2,810	3,124	2,772
Va.	33.8	34.5	36.0	3,343	4,036	4,176
W.Va.	32.7	38.0	33.0	417	494	330
N.C.	29.9	32.5	37.0	1,449	1,982	2,590
S.C.	24.4	28.0	27.0	585	1,064	1,215
Ga.	23.9	29.0	29.0	189	290	377
Ky.	26.2	28.0	28.0	2,205	2,352	1,960
Tenn.	19.6	22.5	23.0	1,542	1,395	1,426
Miss.	1/ 26.4	19.0	24.0	241	57	144
Ark.	22.3	19.5	22.0	445	292	242
Okla.	15.9	29.0	21.0	2,303	15,109	11,277
Texas	16.0	23.0	19.5	2,206	10,143	6,884
Mont.	27.0	31.0	26.0	24,847	49,073	46,098
Idaho	33.6	35.0	32.0	14,696	19,775	16,992
Wyo.	29.4	37.0	33.0	3,687	3,811	3,366
Colo.	25.0	30.0	26.0	11,474	12,900	14,534
N.Mex.	27.9	40.0	35.0	613	1,200	1,225
Ariz.	54.2	58.0	60.0	8,635	9,396	10,200
Utah	43.4	41.0	45.0	6,470	7,257	7,650
Nev.	36.3	40.0	36.0	713	720	720
Wash.	34.6	31.5	36.5	12,183	22,144	25,915
Oreg.	34.8	34.0	34.5	14,466	19,890	19,976
Calif.	35.5	36.5	39.0	60,693	67,488	69,225
U. S.	27.5	31.6	27.1	318,301	470,449	408,442

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1948-57	Acreage Harvested 1958	Acreage For harvest 1959	Yield per acre Average 1948-57	Yield per acre 1958	Yield per acre Indicated 1959	Production Average 1948-57	Production 1958	Production Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	4	29	10	34.1	55.0	55.0	188	1,595	550
Ill.	2	20	10	1/ 47.5	60.0	57.0	128	1,200	570
Iowa	40	238	64	1/ 33.7	55.0	57.0	1,759	13,090	3,648
Mo.	111	688	523	23.6	51.0	50.0	3,902	35,088	26,150
S.Dak.	64	196	161	16.6	28.5	21.0	1,313	5,586	3,381
Nebr.	496	1,699	1,359	21.4	48.0	43.5	12,922	81,552	59,116
Kans.	2,484	3,908	3,986	18.0	33.0	31.0	44,988	128,964	123,566
Va.	1/ 10	10	11	1/ 30.5	35.0	35.0	1/ 302	350	385
N.C.	52	106	110	27.0	32.5	33.0	1,378	3,445	3,630
S.C.	8	18	24	17.8	25.0	24.0	145	450	576
Ga.	1/ 29	37	33	1/ 19.1	24.0	24.0	1/ 581	888	792
Ky.	1/ 17	44	21	1/ 31.7	45.0	45.0	1/ 618	1,980	945
Tenn.	1/ 22	59	45	1/ 22.6	32.0	32.0	1/ 529	1,888	1,440
Ala.	31	38	30	17.7	24.0	22.0	559	912	660
Miss.	1/ 11	56	30	1/ 18.2	30.0	32.0	1/ 257	1,680	960
Ark.	43	106	55	19.2	31.0	30.0	963	3,286	1,650
La.	4	20	13	22.0	30.0	30.0	94	600	390
Okla.	754	710	703	13.9	26.0	26.0	10,778	18,460	18,278
Texas	4,809	7,692	7,692	22.7	35.5	36.0	113,524	273,066	276,912
Colo.	331	479	450	12.7	26.0	24.0	4,450	12,454	10,800
N.Mex.	294	245	230	15.9	33.0	36.0	4,824	8,085	8,280
Ariz.	76	93	105	46.3	52.0	50.0	3,604	4,836	5,250
Calif.	129	270	300	46.8	57.0	59.0	6,344	15,390	17,700
U. S.	9,784	16,761	15,965	20.8	36.7	35.4	213,109	614,845	565,629

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre Average 1948-57	Yield per acre 1958 1/	Yield per acre Preliminary 1959	Production Average 1948-57	Production 1958 1/	Production Preliminary 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	635	460	600	1,160	300	300
Kans.	242	315	320	850	600	400
Okla.	290	430	430	11,400	12,000	9,900
Texas	275	375	375	7,300	6,900	6,200
Colo.	210	230	325	7,570	4,600	7,800
N.Mex.	230	315	310	5,370	8,300	7,000
U. S.	260	343	360	33,650	32,700	31,600

1/ Revised.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	PASTURE: Condition September 1: Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.12	1.19	1.20	694	616	592	74	96	88
N.H.	1.29	1.40	1.37	350	310	291	72	92	85
Vt.	1.44	1.60	1.47	1,210	1,207	1,079	77	91	73
Mass.	1.60	1.73	1.64	461	421	385	66	94	85
R.I.	1.73	1.95	1.84	41	39	35	75	98	80
Conn.	1.74	2.01	1.88	403	419	374	72	99	93
N.Y.	1.68	1.90	1.78	5,455	5,855	5,420	69	87	66
N.J.	1.87	2.22	2.18	449	541	527	67	90	85
Pa.	1.52	1.67	1.66	3,364	3,828	3,780	68	91	73
Ohio	1.56	1.74	1.67	3,791	3,862	3,511	76	97	76
Ind.	1.55	1.64	1.60	2,648	2,446	2,267	80	97	78
Ill.	1.76	1.95	1.93	4,558	4,884	4,462	79	95	83
Mich.	1.52	1.54	1.71	3,528	3,176	3,631	77	74	87
Wis.	1.92	2.04	2.23	7,686	8,037	8,840	77	63	89
Minn.	1.73	1.90	1.79	6,613	6,663	6,140	80	69	79
Iowa	1.73	2.11	2.13	6,384	8,057	7,584	77	92	91
Mo.	1.27	1.63	1.43	4,103	5,428	4,365	72	94	73
N.Dak.	1.01	1.04	.89	3,717	3,823	3,173	76	61	49
S.Dak.	.86	1.01	.66	4,364	5,190	3,701	74	57	43
Nebr.	1.10	1.37	1.17	5,800	7,844	6,345	75	91	74
Kans.	1.45	2.13	1.80	3,234	4,605	3,278	68	93	79
Del.	1.43	1.75	1.51	89	93	74	72	96	89
Md.	1.47	1.78	1.68	645	823	717	74	96	81
Va.	1.22	1.52	1.36	1,640	2,034	1,740	76	98	78
W.Va.	1.29	1.45	1.32	982	1,026	903	78	96	72
N.C.	1.04	1.25	1.22	1,221	1,276	1,220	76	91	88
S.C.	.87	1.05	1.05	534	579	541	68	83	76
Ga.	.73	1.02	1.01	679	641	636	72	85	76
Fla.	1.07	1.69	1.68	122	221	217	81	90	87
Ky.	1.28	1.52	1.40	2,215	2,758	2,423	74	97	86
Tenn.	1.11	1.33	1.29	1,769	2,156	1,946	70	91	90
Ala.	.87	1.04	1.02	687	898	900	69	90	77
Miss.	1.19	1.43	1.40	920	1,257	1,203	72	91	86
Ark.	1.09	1.34	1.25	1,134	1,191	1,032	70	92	82
La.	1.24	1.34	1.36	462	605	644	76	89	90
Okla.	1.18	1.57	1.46	1,766	2,038	1,873	64	93	85
Texas	1.04	1.37	1.35	1,753	2,487	2,409	55	76	83
Mont.	1.17	1.36	1.28	2,759	2,996	2,839	78	74	69
Idaho	2.37	2.58	2.32	2,693	3,117	2,775	87	88	80
Wyo.	1.17	1.40	1.20	1,298	1,663	1,405	78	81	70
Colo.	1.65	1.79	1.72	2,352	2,628	2,431	71	84	69
N.Mex.	2.22	2.93	2.78	482	709	659	70	78	88
Ariz.	2.74	3.56	3.74	693	934	991	86	83	88
Utah	2.21	2.36	2.19	1,240	1,403	1,295	80	75	71
Nev.	1.63	1.73	1.58	609	645	422	86	91	71
Wash.	1.94	2.07	2.03	1,559	1,646	1,633	80	56	73
Oreg.	1.77	1.87	1.81	1,813	1,886	1,807	78	74	76
Calif.	3.24	3.47	3.41	6,168	6,963	6,670	79	86	68
U. S.	1.45	1.67	1.56	107,134	121,924	111,185	73	86	78

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.45	14	19	19
N.H.	1.78	1.90	1.60	21	40	32
Vt.	1.90	2.10	1.80	124	242	203
Mass.	2.12	2.20	2.00	66	117	86
R.I.	2.24	2.40	2.20	6	10	9
Conn.	2.36	2.50	2.20	106	172	132
N.Y.	2.07	2.20	2.05	1,539	2,512	2,364
N.J.	2.29	2.70	2.55	220	338	319
Pa.	1.88	2.00	1.95	1,024	1,730	1,720
Ohio	1.88	1.95	1.85	1,564	1,868	1,648
Ind.	1.92	1.90	1.90	1,257	1,290	1,161
Ill.	2.32	2.30	2.35	2,542	2,985	2,867
Mich.	1.66	1.65	1.80	2,256	2,353	2,695
Wis.	2.21	2.15	2.45	4,601	5,599	6,635
Minn.	2.23	2.20	2.05	4,072	4,957	4,619
Iowa	2.19	2.35	2.35	3,436	5,570	5,403
Mo.	2.40	3.00	2.70	964	1,770	1,512
N.Dak.	1.50	1.35	1.10	1,292	1,922	1,378
S.Dak.	1.48	1.35	.95	1,964	3,179	2,148
Nebr.	1.92	2.25	2.10	3,226	4,876	3,914
Kans.	1.83	2.55	2.20	2,124	3,302	2,222
Del.	2.10	2.35	2.25	15	21	20
Md.	2.09	2.45	2.25	170	277	254
Va.	2.22	2.60	2.30	388	699	612
W.Va.	1.81	1.90	1.70	208	317	279
N.C.	2.02	2.30	2.25	136	198	180
Ga.	1.86	2.20	2.10	30	73	80
Ky.	2.00	2.30	2.10	493	702	640
Tenn.	1.88	2.15	2.10	278	430	433
Ala.	1.70	1.95	1.85	34	43	41
Miss.	1.96	2.20	2.40	31	29	29
Ark.	2.14	2.25	2.30	125	110	99
La.	1.90	2.00	2.00	46	40	42
Okla.	1.75	2.35	2.15	774	900	757
Texas	2.12	2.60	2.70	514	647	672
Mont.	1.66	1.80	1.70	1,433	1,818	1,751
Idaho	2.81	3.00	2.70	2,296	2,706	2,387
Wyo.	1.70	1.90	1.65	662	948	823
Colo.	2.20	2.30	2.25	1,610	1,872	1,796
N.Mex.	2.90	3.70	3.50	405	618	567
Ariz.	3.00	4.00	4.20	593	816	874
Utah	2.54	2.70	2.50	1,031	1,210	1,098
Nev.	2.91	3.10	2.50	327	369	298
Wash.	2.24	2.35	2.30	819	994	925
Oreg.	2.76	2.80	2.65	791	941	917
Calif.	4.62	4.85	4.75	4,914	5,505	5,553
U. S.	2.16	2.25	2.16	50,542	67,134	62,213

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.20	1.25	1.25	541	524	502
N.H.	1.38	1.40	1.40	230	220	211
Vt.	1.50	1.60	1.50	766	739	672
Mass.	1.66	1.70	1.65	279	223	214
R.I.	1.74	1.80	1.80	24	22	20
Conn.	1.74	1.95	1.90	194	168	162
N.Y.	1.62	1.75	1.65	3,380	3,050	2,790
N.J.	1.64	1.80	1.80	165	149	144
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.50	2,183	1,942	1,904
Ohio	1.40	1.60	1.55	2,081	1,888	1,775
Ind.	1.34	1.45	1.40	1,074	928	904
Ill.	1.44	1.65	1.55	1,618	1,624	1,403
Mich.	1.34	1.30	1.50	1,174	793	906
Wis.	1.66	1.90	1.80	2,829	2,242	2,018
Minn.	1.43	1.60	1.45	1,258	987	742
Iowa	1.42	1.75	1.75	2,700	2,350	2,044
Mo.	1.09	1.35	1.25	1,070	1,284	1,249
Nebr.	1.15	1.60	1.40	151	86	69
Kans.	1.22	1.85	1.70	132	128	112
Del.	1.43	1.80	1.45	37	40	29
Md.	1.36	1.65	1.55	347	404	353
Va.	1.19	1.40	1.25	502	603	511
W.Va.	1.24	1.35	1.25	508	504	442
N.C.	1.13	1.35	1.35	130	208	208
Ky.	1.24	1.40	1.35	498	721	653
Tenn.	1.12	1.30	1.25	192	312	285
Ala.	.98	1.15	1.10	42	80	84
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.30	83	215	208
Ark.	1.11	1.30	1.25	38	68	69
La.	1.22	1.35	1.30	68	109	116
Mont.	1.23	1.35	1.30	315	327	317
Idaho	1.38	1.45	1.30	176	188	162
Wyo.	1.13	1.20	1.15	138	178	156
Colo.	1.32	1.30	1.25	258	304	284
N.Mex.	1.32	1.20	1.40	16	16	18
Utah	1.63	1.60	1.60	66	80	82
Nev.	1.31	1.40	1.00	57	55	34
Wash.	2.00	2.00	2.05	395	396	402
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.75	264	286	270
U. S.	1.42	1.57	1.51	25,980	24,441	22,524

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.17	1.25	1.15	111	106	94
Ill.	1.09	1.25	1.05	133	116	68
Mo.	1.08	1.35	1.00	1,219	1,573	897
Kans.	1.12	1.50	1.35	90	68	49
Del.	1.25	1.60	1.25	24	22	16
Md.	1.22	1.35	1.25	68	74	56
Va.	1.01	1.20	1.00	436	408	316
W.Va.	1.06	1.20	1.05	34	32	28
N.C.	.99	1.25	1.20	443	420	395
S.C.	.87	1.15	1.10	177	213	183
Ga.	.86	1.00	.95	139	102	95
Ky.	1.11	1.35	1.20	801	942	796
Tenn.	1.01	1.20	1.15	828	869	774
Ala.	.93	1.10	1.00	128	162	147
Miss.	1.16	1.40	1.40	298	276	279
Ark.	1.02	1.30	1.15	472	458	392
La.	1.24	1.45	1.45	95	99	102
Okla.	1.05	1.15	1.15	98	77	80
U. S.	1.05	1.28	1.12	5,593	6,017	4,767

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.19	1.30	1.30	72	62	58
Minn.	1.12	1.10	1.15	905	522	568
Mo.	1.02	1.40	1.20	154	214	180
N.Dak.	.84	.80	.75	1,860	1,398	1,310
S.Dak.	.62	.70	.45	2,051	1,758	1,300
Nebr.	.69	.80	.65	2,153	2,606	2,117
Kans.	1.00	1.40	1.20	640	773	662
Ark.	.96	1.35	1.25	158	207	185
Okla.	1.01	1.35	1.35	405	485	475
Texas	.94	1.30	1.35	166	230	255
Mont.	.79	.85	.80	598	518	463
Idaho	1.09	1.20	1.10	149	163	154
Wyo.	.79	.95	.75	348	405	316
Colo.	.95	1.00	.90	344	291	256
N.Mex.	.70	.85	.90	16	18	18
Utah	1.16	1.10	1.10	107	85	85
Nev.	1.00	1.00	.70	202	200	70
Wash.	1.30	1.30	1.30	67	60	62
Oreg.	1.14	1.15	1.05	335	322	276
Calif.	1.25	1.40	1.20	162	164	136
U. S.	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,946

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	852	900	950	52	27	19
New York	1,025	1,150	1,030	1,412	1,311	1,061
Michigan	934	970	1,150	4,105	5,199	6,164
Total N. E.	952	1,001	1,130	5,570	6,537	7,244
Nebraska	1,553	1,450	1,750	1,049	986	1,242
Montana	1,494	1,600	1,650	199	192	231
Idaho	1,704	1,860	1,750	2,293	2,697	2,555
Wyoming	1,348	1,500	1,600	823	1,095	1,184
Washington	1,768	1,870	1,800	431	1,365	1,008
Total N. W.	1,597	1,708	1,723	4,796	6,335	6,220
Colorado	812	740	700	1,864	1,820	1,603
New Mexico	403	720	725	224	130	87
Arizona	452	600	500	40	18	15
Utah	443	450	250	42	50	28
Total S. W.	708	726	680	2,170	2,018	1,733
California						
Large Lima	1,640	1,656	1,600	1,171	1,093	960
Baby Lima	1,624	1,618	1,700	724	356	374
Other	1,201	1,258	1,325	2,375	2,642	2,557
Total California	1,358	1,373	1,415	4,270	4,091	3,891
United States	1,113	1,186	1,246	16,804	18,981	19,088

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	1,001	1,100	1,300	41	33	52
North Dakota	934	1,300	1,100	34	26	44
Idaho	1,197	1,450	1,450	1,119	1,116	1,726
Colorado	878	1,000	900	90	120	90
Washington	1,148	1,060	1,500	1,588	1,071	2,100
Oregon	934	1,400	1,500	103	98	150
California	1,163	1,100	1,450	93	11	29
United States	1,145	1,219	1,450	3,193	2,475	4,191

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THREASHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,736	2,100	2,000	217,107	220,500	210,000
N.C.	1,382	1,860	1,800	284,998	331,080	320,400
Tenn.	785	850	900	2,542	2,550	1,800
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,510	1,938	1,867	504,648	554,130	532,200
S.C.	799	1,060	1,100	11,208	13,780	13,200
Ga.	866	1,190	1,125	540,052	612,850	562,500
Fla.	897	1,120	1,025	57,192	58,240	51,250
Ala.	838	1,060	925	225,593	221,540	185,925
Miss.	386	400	425	3,074	2,400	2,125
Total (S.E. area)	856	1,143	1,061	837,118	908,810	815,000
Ark.	395	450	450	2,380	1,800	1,350
Okla.	657	1,075	1,025	97,751	133,300	120,950
Texas	508	730	725	193,061	224,110	229,100
N.Mex.	1,140	1,950	1,950	7,067	13,650	11,700
Total (S.W. area)	557	844	820	300,736	372,860	363,100
U. S.	902	1,205	1,143	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,710,300

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.0	15.0	14.5	139	105	102
Minn.	9.4	13.5	10.5	10,928	6,993	4,946
Iowa	12.5	17.5	16.0	650	210	192
N.Dak.	7.7	8.5	6.0	18,799	21,650	13,296
S.Dak.	8.0	12.5	5.0	5,547	8,312	2,860
Texas	5.8	12.0	11.0	753	336	385
Mont.	7.3	9.0	6.0	506	270	150
Ariz.	1/ 26.7	25.0	35.0	270	25	70
Calif.	28.0	36.5	39.0	1,928	1,642	1,755
U. S.	8.5	10.3	7.0	39,700	39,543	23,756

1/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.7	14.1	16.0	214	309	352
Mich.	11.3	15.6	16.0	718	1,112	1,200
Wis.	10.1	13.1	12.5	86	117	102
Minn.	10.9	12.1	12.5	636	883	900
N.Dak.	10.6	12.3	12.5	326	464	475
S.Dak.	11.8	13.0	12.5	53	73	74
Nebr.	14.1	14.8	16.0	744	902	992
Kans.	10.9	15.2	15.5	70	123	130
Mont.	13.3	15.0	15.0	680	839	840
Idaho	18.4	21.9	22.0	1,387	1,902	1,892
Wyo.	13.7	15.9	15.5	451	596	589
Colo.	15.8	16.7	17.0	1,881	2,372	2,397
Utah	15.2	13.6	16.5	443	429	512
Wash.	22.2	23.6	23.5	551	813	799
Oreg.	21.9	27.1	25.5	383	521	484
Calif. 1/	19.5	19.3	22.0	3,364	3,628	4,466
Other States	13.8	17.2	16.6	83	100	101
U. S.	15.7	17.1	18.0	12,070	15,183	16,305

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	20.8	22.3	24.0	5,659	5,325	6,432
Florida	33.8	37.9	39.0	1,282	1,356	1,884
U. S.	22.4	24.3	26.3	6,942	6,681	8,316

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,292	1,640	1,600	121,951	106,600	110,400
North Carolina	11	1,222	1,570	1,575	300,478	255,910	281,925
Total Old Belt	11	1,242	1,590	1,582	422,429	362,510	392,325
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,432	1,825	1,675	441,162	388,725	378,550
North Carolina	13	1,408	1,740	1,700	110,196	92,220	95,200
South Carolina	13	1,419	1,725	1,750	159,758	131,100	143,500
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,414	1,731	1,730	269,953	223,320	238,700
Georgia	14	1,248	1,545	1,500	118,066	89,610	106,500
Florida	14	1,178	1,485	1,350	22,518	16,484	19,170
Alabama	14	1,008	1,485	1,300	532	386	650
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,236	1,535	1,474	141,116	106,480	126,320
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,337	1,690	1,628	1,274,660	1,081,035	1,135,895
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,184	1,385	1,400	11,295	9,418	11,200
Kentucky	22	1,202	1,180	1,450	10,822	6,490	8,845
Tennessee	22	1,338	1,555	1,600	26,526	19,904	23,840
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,296	1,442	1,556	37,348	26,394	32,685
Kentucky	23	1,120	1,220	1,450	10,748	6,100	8,410
Tennessee	23	1,124	1,360	1,400	2,460	1,360	1,820
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,120	1,243	1,441	13,208	7,460	10,230
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/1,235	1,391	1,499	1/61,882	43,272	54,115
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,436	1,410	1,600	17,189	12,408	14,720
Indiana	31	1,460	1,510	1,600	13,297	10,570	11,520
Missouri	31	1,186	1,225	1,450	4,998	3,185	4,350
Virginia	31	1,768	1,940	2,000	21,784	19,788	20,600
West Virginia	31	1,422	1,385	1,400	4,136	3,047	3,360
North Carolina	31	1,770	2,000	2,100	19,209	18,600	20,580
Kentucky	31	1,407	1,510	1,625	376,904	300,490	323,375
Tennessee	31	1,417	1,680	1,675	105,077	97,440	100,500
Total Burley Belt	31	1,430	1,567	1,658	562,719	465,528	499,005
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	829	925	875	38,882	31,450	32,375
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,364	1,501	1,573	601,600	496,978	531,380

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,286	1,330	1,550	14,092	8,778	10,850
Tennessee	35	1,309	1,425	1,475	4,219	2,850	2,950
Total One Sucker	35	1,291	1,352	1,533	18,367	11,628	13,800
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,218	1,095	1,350	9,592	4,490	6,210
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	979	1,170	1,175	3,373	1,872	3,172
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,223	1,258	1,422	31,331	17,990	23,182
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,559	1,700	1,725	48,391	51,000	55,200
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,532	805	1,750	8,172	2,415	7,000
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,555	1,619	1,728	56,563	53,415	62,200
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,656	1,810	1,775	12,655	3,439	4,438
Massachusetts	52	1,832	2,090	2,125	8,183	1,463	2,975
Connecticut	52	1,736	2,060	2,075	2,643	350	706
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,809	2,084	2,116	10,826	1,813	3,681
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,518	1,700	1,725	9,228	8,840	9,832
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,514	1,660	1,700	15,051	12,948	15,130
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/ 1,608	1,715	1,756	2/ 48,208	27,040	33,081
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,213	1,340	1,375	2,296	2,412	2,612
Connecticut	61	1,141	1,300	1,275	7,520	7,670	7,778
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,157	1,309	1,299	9,816	10,082	10,390
Georgia	62	1,206	1,280	1,350	1,287	1,408	1,485
Florida	62	1,252	1,240	1,350	4,938	4,836	6,075
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,242	1,249	1,350	6,225	6,244	7,560
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,187	1,286	1,320	16,041	16,326	17,950
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,509	1,574	1,654	120,812	96,781	113,231
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	647	675	400	195	148	60
UNITED STATES	All	1,349	1,611	1,606	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,857,863

1/ Includes types 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,500
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,700
Vermont	867	570	1,070	930
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,850
Rhode Island	169	190	125	150
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,380
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	19,400
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,500
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	360
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,400
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,600
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,800
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,500
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	58,570
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,900
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,525
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,120
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,800
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	267
Iowa	187	230	100	135
Missouri	931	780	730	700
Nebraska	60	50	30	32
Kansas	259	290	180	240
Kentucky	308	188	395	245
Tennessee	327	400	690	410
Arkansas	374	48	373	225
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,939
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	95
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,250
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,000
New Mexico	564	612	714	380
Utah	404	440	330	340
Washington	25,951	3/33,200	3/29,800	22,500
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,200
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	9,000
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	37,390	36,765
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	118,274

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1957-Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800; 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500. 3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1958.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	9
Mass.	72	8	120	115
R.I.	14	1	19	15
Conn.	131	35	170	150
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,200
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,300
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,800
Ohio	944	900	1,100	800
Ind.	374	322	500	365
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	850
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,200
Mo.	437	450	360	250
Kans.	124	155	135	80
Del.	123	70	90	80
Md.	451	400	490	460
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,500
W.Va.	616	470	840	660
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,250
S.C.	2,931	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,400
Ga.	2,101	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,200
Ky.	218	125	190	150
Tenn.	192	150	180	200
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000
Miss.	334	268	443	420
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925
La.	74	125	145	160
Okla.	233	30	350	155
Texas	625	790	1,100	1,100
Idaho	290	95	350	220
Colo.	1,682	2/1,850	2/ 1,820	1,850
N.Mex.	147	150	160	185
Utah	523	580	420	470
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,200
Oreg.	439	400	450	550
Calif., all	33,152	2/ 34,503	2/ 32,502	37,087
Clingstone 3/	22,218	2/ 22,377	2/ 21,043	24,169
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	12,918
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,069	72,356

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu): 1957 - Georgia, 30; 1958-- New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542; 1958 - South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	55
N.Y.	491	460	625	550
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,250
Mo.	108	110	75	80
Va.	67	34	40	20
W.Va.	49	30	65	50
N.C.	84	82	94	60
Ga.	147	86	98	85
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	115
Ala.	88	80	150	90
Miss.	118	103	108	90
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	70
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	260
Idaho	80	100	120	85
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	140
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,080
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	5,940
Calif.	14,822	2/17,418	14,375	17,668
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	31,308

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	102,000
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	62,500
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	39,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	148,500
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	56,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	92,500
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	424,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	380,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	44,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	674,500
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	498,500
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	176,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957 - California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958 - Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	84,000
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	28,000
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	16,000
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,500
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	800
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	57,000
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,400
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,800
Kans.	910	600	500	500
Va.	805	350	370	300
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,100
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,400
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	8,000
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	6,400
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	58,000
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,100
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,810,000
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	560,000
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,650,000
Raisins 2/	216,550	163,000	186,000	---
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	---
U. S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,081,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:				
California	190,300	167,000	90,000	210,000
Washington	13,310	2/ 14,000	2/ 14,000	14,000
Utah	5,370	9,400	4,000	5,800
United States	208,980	190,400	108,000	229,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	7,800
California	80,600	2/ 81,000	61,000	96,000
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	103,800
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,880	22,200	19,300	21,000
Washington	18,130	16,000	13,500	20,000
Oregon	52,020	34,000	19,700	44,000
			Dried Basis 3/	
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	150,000
			Fresh Basis	
United States	493,030	484,700	292,500	460,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, 5,000 (fresh basis); 1958-Apricots, Washington, 400.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000; 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600.
3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	64	23	40	9,110	2/ 4,100	7,800
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	85	79	3/26,350	3/23,200	---
Not dried)				11,500	11,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/ 79	75	82	17,950	2/34,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	77	30	47,700	70,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	41,280	19,800	70,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,270	7,150	9,000
Washington	--	--	--	636	340	400
United States	--	--	--	7,906	7,490	9,400
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	66,820	82,200	57,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,690	6,500	4,900
United States	--	--	--	73,510	88,700	61,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Olives, California, 2,000.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Avocados, Florida, 400; Nectarines, California, 3,000.
3/ Dried basis.
4/ Short-time average.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,782	2,800	900	241	400	200
S.C.	3,078	6,600	3,100	562	1,400	500
Ga.	29,397	35,000	26,200	5,973	10,000	9,800
Fla.	2,830	1,600	1,400	2,030	1,000	1,100
Ala.	13,620	34,400	6,000	3,068	3,200	1,000
Miss.	4,546	8,200	3,100	4,969	7,800	1,600
Ark.	1,014	800	1,100	4,535	1,550	4,400
La.	3,475	5,000	3,000	13,015	9,000	17,000
Okla.	1,471	1,600	1,600	17,149	13,900	19,400
Texas	5,203	5,000	5,200	29,837	21,000	20,800
N.Mex.	2/3,030	4,500	4,900	---	---	---
U. S.	69,143	105,500	56,500	81,378	69,250	75,800

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,023	3,200	1,100
S.C.	3,640	8,000	3,600
Ga.	35,370	45,000	36,000
Fla.	4,860	2,600	2,500
Ala.	16,688	37,600	7,000
Miss.	9,515	16,000	4,700
Ark.	5,549	2,350	5,500
La.	16,490	14,000	20,000
Okla.	18,620	15,500	21,000
Texas	35,040	26,000	26,000
N.Mex.	2/3,030	4,500	4,900
U. S.	150,521	174,750	132,300

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	558,100	563,000	598,000	610,000
N.J.	85,900	78,000	89,000	110,000
Wis.	256,100	284,000	389,000	405,000
Wash.	53,460	84,000	57,300	94,500
Oreg.	25,470	41,000	32,300	44,000
United States:	979,030	1,050,000	1,165,600	1,263,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, September 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/			
Calif.	71	70	75
Fla.			
Temple	--	--	70
Other	72	61	60
Texas	51	66	77
Ariz.	72	51	85
Ia.	63	66	79
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	74	73	70
Fla.	71	61	67
Texas	48	61	79
Ariz.	73	54	89
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	73	72	72
Fla.	72	61	63
Texas	50	65	78
Ariz.	72	53	87
Ia.	63	66	79
Total, All Oranges	72	67	69

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	64	62	57
Seedless	66	64	60
Other	62	60	54
Texas	42	60	75
Ariz.	73	71	89
Calif., All	76	73	70
D.V.	80	74	82
Other	75	72	64
Total Grapefruit	57	62	67
LEMONS:			
Calif.	74	76	73
LIMES:			
Fla.	71	36	70
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	--	66
TANGERINES:			
Florida	64	65	50

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-57	Harvested acreage: 1958 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per harv. acre: 1958 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
Calif.	13.4	21	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E.SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	2/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	2/729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	3/14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	115	1,785	2,055	1,518
Other Counties	3/11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Ala.-Baldwin	18.2	17	12	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	55	558	451	468
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8	50	50	60	708	425	480
La.	11.0	6.8	7	42	45	52	456	306	364
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	60	302	281	276
Texas	11.1	8.7	8	45	57	65	498	496	520
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
Calif. 4/	56.7	61.1	45	265	238	305	14,949	14,553	13,725
Total	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
E.SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	80	773	720	720
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	100	247	353	250
Del.	6.5	11	10.5	146	210	200	1,033	2,310	2,100
Md.	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	110	383	406	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	21	20	124	130	120	2,545	2/2,730	2,400
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	90	395	196	171
-Other	8.3	7	6.5	64	67	70	533	469	455
N.C.	13.0	9	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	48	134	106	115
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13	57	65	60	1,056	890	780
Tenn.	18.2	12	12	57	55	68	1,037	660	816
Texas	6.3	11.4	12	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,040
Calif. 4/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,806
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	160	373	346	336
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I. 5/	22.9	12.5	15.5	198	240	235	4,442	3,000	3,642
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	225	4,177	4,050	4,050
Pa.	5.9	4.3	3.9	133	180	175	784	774	682
Ohio	9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	145	1,171	966	928
Ind.	6.6	2.8	3.2	111	129	145	712	361	464
Ill.	5.7	2	1.5	61	94	65	346	188	98
Mich.	7.4	6	7	96	140	120	703	840	840
Wis.	20.6	20	20	126	142	135	2,579	2,840	2,700
Minn.	5.1	4.8	4.4	126	170	170	647	816	748

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1949-57	1958 1/	Indicated 1959	Average 1949-57	1958 1/	Indicated 1959	Average 1949-57	1958 1/	Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Cont.									
Nebr.	6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	110	604	598	561
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	85	228	204	178
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	70	392	352	315
W.Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	70	926	780	770
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4	80	105	110	381	410	440
Idaho	9.2	10.5	9.6	207	215	200	1,911	2,258	1,920
Colo.	10.3	13.1	13	219	225	225	2,262	2,948	2,925
N.Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.7	102	170	175	148	544	472
Wash.	17.5	24	24	256	240	260	4,501	2/5,760	6,240
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	210	1,992	2,750	2,415
Calif.	12.6	11.5	10	267	285	275	3,349	3,278	2,750
Total	210.7	183.8	180.9	158.5	186.7	186.3	33,052	34,308	33,705
FALL:									
Maine	137.7	149	145	258	250	250	35,390	37,250	36,250
N.H.	3.2	2	1.8	159	180	180	507	360	324
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.9	142	175	160	540	368	304
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.6	152	175	170	837	822	782
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3	198	225	225	659	742	675
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.6	176	205	215	1,361	1,374	1,419
N.Y.-L.I. 5/	28.4	37	30.5	206	250	240	5,930	9,250	7,320
-Upstate	51.0	39	35	163	200	180	8,222	7,800	6,300
Pa.	59.0	44.7	42.1	144	175	170	8,439	7,822	7,157
8 Eastern-Fall	299.9	288.5	270.5	206.8	228.0	223.8	61,884	65,788	60,531
Ohio	15.4	13	14.6	147	160	160	2,248	2,080	2,336
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6	193	177	200	1,159	991	1,200
Mich.	57.7	46.5	47	119	170	160	6,732	7,905	7,520
Wis.	35.0	29	28	134	145	150	4,652	4,205	4,200
Minn.	78.2	81	88	106	130	120	8,313	10,530	10,560
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	85	598	540	468
N.Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	125	10,572	14,700	12,500
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	8.5	80	86	65	918	757	552
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	155	3,218	2,077	1,906
9 Central-Fall	327.9	308.3	309.9	117.6	142.0	133.1	38,408	43,785	41,242
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	150	1,326	1,410	1,365
Idaho	149.8	198	204	181	210	195	27,323	41,580	39,780
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.8	130	156	170	619	874	816
Colo.	43.6	45.9	41	186	230	200	8,125	10,557	8,200
Utah	10.9	10	8	152	155	155	1,641	1,550	1,240
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	230	297	352	299
Wash.	14.8	22	22	224	240	240	3,342	5,280	5,280
Oreg.	25.8	28	27	226	250	235	5,801	7,000	6,345
Calif.	16.3	17	17.5	235	280	260	3,795	4,760	4,550
9 Western-Fall	277.4	337.2	334.7	188.0	217.6	202.8	52,269	73,363	67,875
Total Fall	905.2	934.0	915.1	168.9	195.9	185.4	152,561	182,936	169,648
U. S.	1,481.1	1,467.0	1,396.7	155.8	181.1	176.8	229,829	265,729	246,897

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136; Late Summer, Washington, 403. 3/ North Carolina - 8 Northeastern Counties - Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties - other coastal plain counties. 4/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate. 5/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1959 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1956-58 average percentages.

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1960 CROP

Group and State	Average 1949-58 Acreage planted	Average 1949-58 Yield per planted acre	1959 Acreage planted	1960 Indicated Acreage planted	1960 as percent of 1959
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	13.7	148	12.5	10.0	80
California	14.1	157	14.3	12.5	87
Total	27.9	151.5	26.8	22.5	84.0

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	87	90	90	1,379	1,440	1,440
Mo.	55	65	60	139	130	120
Kans.	49	90	90	53	108	117
Md.	100	140	130	513	672	624
Va.	78	89	89	1,332	1,700	1,958
N.C.	61	75	73	2,660	2,325	2,263
S.C.	50	53	55	1,386	689	660
Ga.	42	48	45	1,137	528	450
Fla.	45	45	50	182	72	75
Ky.	50	55	56	300	242	235
Tenn.	54	63	65	708	504	520
Ala.	43	55	52	927	715	624
Miss.	45	48	48	1,146	912	960
Ark.	45	54	55	331	270	275
La.	55	59	57	4,882	4,779	4,845
Okla.	47	62	60	133	118	114
Texas	44	55	70	1,351	1,210	1,680
Calif.	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	55.5	65.5	65.7	19,516	17,434	17,974

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,846	1,620	1,940	2,755	5,670	6,790
Wash.	1,670	1,490	1,650	23,193	28,310	30,690
Oreg.	1,150	1,080	1,250	11,110	5,400	6,625
Calif.	1,510	1,530	1,600	11,421	9,027	9,280
U. S.	1,490	1,449	1,608	48,478	48,407	53,385

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during August		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During August		Total eggs produced Jan.-August incl.	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,088	2,942	1,693	1,655	52	49	432	431
N.H.	2,201	1,924	1,680	1,686	37	32	296	291
Vt.	844	687	1,711	1,711	14	12	117	110
Mass.	3,474	3,406	1,767	1,705	61	58	487	486
R.I.	411	406	1,717	1,662	7	7	56	56
Conn.	3,486	3,416	1,795	1,680	63	57	460	460
N.Y.	8,189	7,414	1,755	1,804	144	134	1,197	1,158
N.J.	12,376	11,966	1,677	1,662	208	199	1,623	1,609
Pa.	16,930	16,538	1,699	1,736	288	287	2,395	2,463
N.A.	50,999	48,699	1,714	1,715	874	835	7,063	7,064
Ohio	10,888	10,920	1,683	1,711	183	187	1,548	1,675
Ind.	11,080	10,434	1,646	1,668	182	174	1,646	1,631
Ill.	14,096	13,078	1,624	1,674	229	219	2,030	2,081
Mich.	8,032	7,876	1,668	1,711	134	135	1,104	1,150
Wis.	11,255	10,216	1,637	1,708	184	174	1,634	1,662
E.N.C.	55,351	52,524	1,648	1,693	912	889	7,962	8,199
Minn.	16,278	15,186	1,634	1,677	266	255	2,639	2,566
Iowa	20,847	20,292	1,711	1,714	357	348	3,499	3,620
Mo.	9,622	9,202	1,587	1,575	153	145	1,426	1,444
N.Dak.	2,621	2,461	1,519	1,575	40	39	392	374
S.Dak.	6,566	6,660	1,575	1,631	103	109	1,018	1,082
Nebr.	8,158	8,286	1,668	1,618	136	134	1,325	1,342
Kans.	7,496	7,531	1,618	1,631	121	123	1,181	1,199
W.N.C.	71,588	69,618	1,643	1,656	1,176	1,153	11,480	11,627
Del.	586	612	1,476	1,482	9	9	82	81
Md.	1,992	1,970	1,556	1,578	31	31	274	279
Va.	4,014	4,361	1,562	1,606	63	70	548	644
W.Va.	1,948	1,790	1,566	1,624	31	29	265	270
N.C.	8,910	9,566	1,575	1,640	140	157	1,230	1,369
S.C.	2,760	3,488	1,519	1,590	42	55	367	457
Ga.	6,789	7,704	1,606	1,686	109	130	889	1,051
Fla.	3,262	3,263	1,761	1,823	57	59	457	483
S.A.	30,261	32,754	1,593	1,649	482	540	4,112	4,634
Ky.	5,083	5,212	1,426	1,445	72	75	688	696
Tenn.	5,150	5,094	1,395	1,438	72	73	625	678
Ala.	4,607	4,953	1,556	1,590	72	79	613	687
Miss.	3,697	4,067	1,352	1,522	50	62	425	492
Ark.	3,477	3,514	1,432	1,584	50	56	437	520
La.	2,062	1,862	1,302	1,370	27	26	251	237
Okla.	4,026	3,942	1,457	1,497	59	59	551	574
Texas	12,504	11,772	1,488	1,519	186	179	1,585	1,697
S.C.	40,606	40,416	1,448	1,507	588	609	5,175	5,581
Mont.	1,076	1,120	1,624	1,662	17	19	167	169
Idaho	1,309	1,352	1,730	1,767	23	24	205	214
Wyo.	326	304	1,649	1,680	5	5	47	47
Colo.	1,433	1,530	1,631	1,615	23	25	205	211
N.Mex.	612	574	1,600	1,680	10	10	85	82
Ariz.	488	556	1,693	1,770	8	10	73	83
Utah	1,618	1,650	1,767	1,891	29	31	246	268
Nev.	94	94	1,519	1,550	1	1	12	15
Wash.	4,302	4,700	1,844	1,910	79	90	661	727
Oreg.	2,678	2,652	1,841	1,826	49	48	415	420
Calif.	21,716	22,676	1,922	1,947	417	442	3,248	3,411
West.	35,652	37,208	1,854	1,895	661	705	5,364	5,647
U. S.	284,457	281,219	1,650	1,682	4,693	4,731	41,156	42,752

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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